THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 18th March 1863.

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High Court House, Fort Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

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18th February, 1863.

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ROBINSON & Co.
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Bombay, 14th March 1863.

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H. J. COXHEAD, Master.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th March 1863.

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ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

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G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary Walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

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STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company (Limited,)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojerattee language, bearing date the 28th day of February 1863, Mr. SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JERBAEE and her husband Mr. SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next-of-kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in so much of the personal or moveable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects, of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or who hold any property forming part of his personal Estate, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

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Bomay, 1st January 1863.

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For particulars see Bills.

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New Songs, Solos, Choruses, Jokes, &c.

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We're coming sister Mary	T. P. Brower.
Come back Peter Gray	Dave Carson.
Gone are the days	J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane	Dave Carson.
Twinkling Stars are laughing love	H. C. Campbell.

Finale to part 1st.

"Hum Jata" Charleston by Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

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Song and Dance	Signora Don.
Aunty Smith	Dave Carson.
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Favorite ballad	H. C. Campbell.

SONG WITH STUMP SPEECH

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Dave Carson

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Joyce's Scientific Dialogues. By Pinnock and Dr. Griffith	3	12
Handbook of Domestic Medicine, popularly arranged	3	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3	12
—— Companion	3	12

LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

Home News	Feb. 10 and 18	Rs. 1	0
Naval and Military Gazette	Feb. 7 and 14	1	4
Illustrated Times	Feb. 7 and 14	1	0
The Queen	Feb. 7 and 14	1	4
United Service Gazette	Feb. 7 and 14	1	4
Medical Times and Gazette	Feb. 7 and 14	1	4
The Observer	Feb. 9 and 16	1	4

RECEIVED FROM MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, &c. 3rd edition	12	8
Acts of Legislative Council 1862. By Theobald	4	0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c., 5th Edition	5	8
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs	10	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana.* A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.

Bombay, 29th September 1862.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Wednesday, 18th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 1—1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	90 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	12 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	1 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	1,000	350 per share	Rs. 250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 sha es	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per s...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	98¼
" Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	105¼ to 106¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 12s. 6d. to £4 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (17th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 492
New Dholleras, (to arrive.)	" 455 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Oomrawattee	" 422 to 425
Old Compta	" 427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 428 to 430
New Varavul	" 450 to 452
New Khandeish	" 420 to 421
New Porstchee	" 450 to 452
New Accote	" 430 to 432
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish .. at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7 10 to 7-10-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight ... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight......... frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... 2-54 " "
On Demand .... 2-51 " "

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6	months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	"	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3		2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.........................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London..............The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg, and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

The London and Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.............. 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight.............. 2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight.............. 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight.............. 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight.............. 2s.
On demand..............
On Scotland .... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.............................. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do............................ at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 Do............................ at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do............................ at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do............................ at 2s. 0¼d. "
Sight............................ at 2s. 0d. "

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 17	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Arnott	Aden.
	Odin (s)	Hay	England.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester,* to Surat.—Mr. H. Jacob ; and one hundred and eighty-seven natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee,* to Surat.—Miss Eliza Watting and one hundred and forty-three natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Nusrootshaw,* W. Minto, bound to Moulmein obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Colgrain,* for Cochin and London.
Ship *Pride of the Ocean,* for London.
Brig *Hamidobux,* for Colombo and Kayalpatam.
Ship *Excelsior,* for London.
Ship *Havelock,* for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Tuesday, 17th March 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—68 bales Cow Hides, 500 Corges; 7 bales Buffaloe Hides, 35 corges, Ebram Ramjee; 274 bundles Coiryarn 616½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 16 cases Chundroos, 34 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., Ludha Lilla; 1,023 packages Coiryarn, 601½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha; 71 packages Yellow Cowdies, 70 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Nowrojee Cowasjee.

Excelsior.—1,500 bags Linseed, 2,250 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Salamanca.—2 cases Sundries, Dwyer and Co.

For Liverpool.

Mornington.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 624 bundles Galls, 312 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt.; 58 bales Wool, 174 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewmporty Anapoory.

Resolute.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Morino.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt, Damoder Cursondass; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

Zambia.—31½ bales Cotton, 110½ cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—80 cases Vermilion, 320 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Assaria Virjee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

Almora.—300 packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomonjee; 462 bags Galls, 231 cwt., Assoo Pursotum.

Tudor.—598 bundles Galls, 299 cwt., Obhaee Pussoo; 350 bundles Gall, 175 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

Arundel.—200 bales Cotton, 600 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Maneck Bya; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Cursondass Ghandy.

Cambay.—300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Havelock.—Loose Guano Crust, 150 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 50 casks Gingily Oil, 212½ cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha.

Vittoria.—400 packages Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golum Hosen; 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Ramcrustna Sazba and Co.

Magnolia.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

Concordia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Herald.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy.

Pride of the Ocean.—3,000 bags Linseed, 4,500 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Natolia.—106 bales Cotton, 374 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Odha Nanjee.

Beloochee.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Toolmull Vulubdass.

Tasmania.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Odha Nanjee.

City of Delhi.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Wasp.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.

Algiers.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Maneckbhoy Bhimjee.

Adriatic.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur.

City of Agra.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Lalljee Vursy.

For Havre.

Giscours.—200 bags Coppras, 100 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Saint Thomas.

Witch of the Wave.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley ... Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle),... ... ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ...
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... Persian Gulf.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Tro lope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge ... Bombay.
*1022 Dalhousie, (screw), ... Bombay.
*387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)... ... ... Bombay.
*225 Euphrates, ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495 Falkland, 12 (corvette),... ... ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ... Calcutta.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett ... Kurrachee.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Hewison ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur (screw), ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ... Aden.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay,
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott... ... Aden.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
1169 Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.
For London via Kurrachee.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
For Liverpool.
824 Adriatic, D. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1249 Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 4)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
791 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. March 14)
1070 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
972 Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
870 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.
1617 Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1268 Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell. (c. l. March 4)
1033 Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Sons. (c. l. March 4)
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1350 Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.
1837 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1071 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1191 Tasmania, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
679 Tomogonops, J. Poe—J. N. Wadia & Co.
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co. (c. l. March 10)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
For Bordeaux.
541 Jessore, C. Gachet—D. Ardshir & Co.
For Aden.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond. (c. l. Feb. 21)
For Havre.
514 Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 14)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwelt & Co. (c. l. March 3)
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.
For China.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.
For Singapore and Siam.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
For Siam.
391 Prince of Wales,—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.
Moulmain.
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
607 Noosrut Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.
For Calcutta.
670 Futtel Salamut, T. Davies.—H. A. N. Mahomed.
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1042 Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R.
651 Lady Canning—H. M. Sidick. (c. l. March 11)
For Kurrachee.
Pioneer (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.
For Hudooda.
444 Waverly—Hajee Mohomed Sedick. (c. l. Feb. 26)
For Zanzibar Coast.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. March 11)
For Batavia.
380 Postilyon, Greir.
For Cochin.
623 Colgrain, P. Case—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. March 17)
For Cochin and Colombo.
502 Gladiator, J. Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
For Kooria Mooria Islands.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards—H.M. Joosub (c. l. Mar. 9)
For Colombo.
130 Hamidobux, Nacoda. (c. l. March 17)
Not Fixed.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
950 Etna Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
820 Futtay Allum, Mitchell.
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—Coupland & Co.
565 Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.
899 Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Helena, Dil, A. Jordon.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
1763 John Stuart, Burnase—W. & A. Graham & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
491 Lady Amherst, Harrison—Bhoyjeebhoy Moosajee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
524 Marie, Meyer—Mr. Jordon.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—W. Nicol & Co.
632 Recorder, Sharp—Coupland & Co.
600 Sarah, Gordon.—Wallace & Co.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
998 Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co.
1191 Whampoa, Pritchard—Tudor Ice Company.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1300 Benares, Wright.
1950 China, R. Curling.
614 Ottawa, G. C. Sparkes.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For Mauritius.
391 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.
For Bombay.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.
Maulmain.
591 Princess Royal, Anderson—Fleming & Co.
For Bourbon.
Godavery.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of March 7, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Fulwood,* McDonnell, from Liverpool 13th Nov., Ship *Collingwood,* Nunn, from Shields 5th Nov., Steamer *Rangoon,* Lowen, from Moulmein 27th Feb., touched at Rangoon 28th, sailed 1st March, Akyab 3rd, sailed 4th, and Chittagong 5th March.

The telegraph of March 8, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Bombay Packet,* Ellerington, from Bombay 3rd Feb., touched at Cochin, 13th Feb., Ship *Anna Kimball,* Marsb, from Sydney 31st Dec.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—March 10, Ship *York,* Breary, from Freemantle, 7th February.

Do. H. M. Steamer *Australian,* Neblett, in tow H. M. Ship *Sesostris,* Wells, from Bombay 28th February and Cannanore 4th March.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 17.

Turton, Captain T. T., Hyderaba Contingent, on leave, from Ellichpoor.
White, Lieut. Col. R., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Johnstone, Major R. M., Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhooj.
Abbott, Lieut. Col. W., Hyderabad Contingent, C.B., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—March 17.

Reynolds, Major W. P., Paymaster, on sick leave, to Neilgherries.
Anderson, Major W. C., Staff Corps, on duty, to Mulkapoor.
Lynch, Leut. Col. E., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Aden.
Gibbard, Lieut. Col. H., R.A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Johnstone, Major R. M., Staff Corps, on leave, to Belgaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 17th March 1863.

The 103rd Regt.. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Devetre, 103rd Regiment, is President, will re-assemble tomorrow, at 6½ A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 16th March 1863.

In continuation of G. O. C. British Forces No. 104 of the 5th February 1863, the undermentioned Soldiers will be sent in accordance with the instructions of the above order to the Central Military School, Poona :—

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.

Serjeant Harte and Private Chapman.

Officers Commanding the New Line Regiment in this Command whose records of Soldiers' services have been completed under G. O. C. I. Her Majesty's British Forces No. 124 of the 2nd September 1862, republished in G. O. C. Her Majesty's British Forces No. 716, dated Poona 17th September 1862, are requested to forward the original records to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Poona.

Previously however to the despatch of the original records from the Head Quarters of Regiments the prescribed roll books must be completed in the order above quoted.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1863.

Mr. G. A. Patterson, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Coromandel,* was transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary on the 16th February last.

R. Williamson, Journeyman Apprentice of the *Goolanar,* is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

Letters to the Editor.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES BILL.

Sir,—Now that the Select Committee appointed to consider the Public Conveyances Bill have made their Report, permit me to offer a few remarks on this question, which I trust will not be out of place.

As it is proposed to somewhat assimilate the law for the government of the Public Conveyances to that of England, I would venture to suggest that the Act should be made to extend further than the framers of the Bill and the Select Committee who have considered it, seem disposed to go. The whole of the Public Conveyances of this island are ill-constructed, unsuited, and scandalously unfit for the use to which they are appropriated. In no other place that I know are they so unsuited, so unfit, and so inappropriate. If we look to England, where the fares on the average are the same as in Bombay, we shall find the contrast so great as to almost defy description. In England, no lady is or need be ashamed to be seen *stepping* into a public conveyance, but in Bombay what lady would be seen *climbing* into a buggy. London with its 14,000 public conveyances, hackney carriages, Hansom's and omnibuses would not give place for one moment to so a wretched a thing as almost every gentleman in Bombay has been obliged to use at one time or other, to say nothing of being compelled to sit beside a driver who, perhaps, has just taken his morning or evening glass or two of toddy. In the monsoon they afford not the least protection from the pouring rain, or from the filth that is thrown up by the horses' feet or from the wheels of the conveyance. In the English conveyances it is impossible for the smallest particle of rain to reach the passenger in the most severe shower. In Poona, in Kurrachee, and in almost every place but Bombay the conveyances are capable of protecting the occupants from the weather, and of enabling them to sit comfortably, and if they wish it in the utmost privacy. I trust these hints may not be unacceptable to some member of Council when the question is again brought forward, and that something might be done to make the public conveyances of this Island what they ought to be, and what they are every where else—public conveniences—to use which, no man need be ashamed.—I am Sir, yours,

IGNORAMUS.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 9th March, the wife of Mr. Henry Showell, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, of a daughter.

At No. 3 Garden Reach, on the 8th March, Mrs. S. C. Hampton, of a son.

At Rampore, Bouleah, on the 3rd March, the wife of Dr. H. E. Fox, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

At St. Thome, on the 11th March, the wife Mr. A. D'Monte, of a daughter.

On the 3rd March, the wife of Lieut. R. J. Corbett, Adjutant, N. I. Depôt, of a son.

At Bellary, on the 7th March, the wife of Captain J. N Johnstone, Staff Corps, of a son.

At Ajmere, Rajpootanah, on the 7th March, the wife of Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Goordaspoor, on the 7th March, the wife of R. E. Egerton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Chittagong, on the 2nd March, by the Revd. G. C. Reynell, M.A., Percy Humphery, Esq., to Emily Annie, only daughter of the late George Kilby, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 5th March, William Wellington, the infant son of Mr. Apothecary Christoper Oliver, aged 7 months and 15 days.

At Mercara, on the 6th March, Mr. Carlos Richard Rodrigues, Deputy Post Master, aged 60 years.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1863.

New Moon ....Thursday 19d. 7h. 28.2m. P.M.
First Quarter......Friday 27d. 1h. 48.8m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	18	Edward, King of West Saxons.	6 7	6 9	10 5	10 30	
Thur.	19	Jupiter sets at 7.48.	6 6	6 9	10 55	11 15	
Fri.	20	Spring begins.	6 6	6 10	11 35	11 56	
Sat.	21	Benedict, A. B.	6 5	6 10	0 14	0 33	
Sun.	22	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 4	6 10	0 51	1 9	
Mon.	23	Daybreak at 4.49.	6 3	6 10	1 27	1 44	
Tues.	24	Twilight ends at 7.25	6 2	6 11	2 0	2 18	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 18th.—Walpoledied, 1745.—Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born, 1848.
Thursday 19th.—Aboukir, in Egypt, surrendered, 1801.—Final capture of Lucknow, 1858.
Friday 20th.—Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
Saturday 21st.—Bangalore taken, 1791.—Battle of Alexandria, 1801.
Sunday 22nd.—Riots at Toronto, 1849.—Tuscany annexed to Sardinia, 1860.
Monday 23rd.—Treaty of Vienna, 1815.—Bhooj taken, 1819.
Tuesday 24th.—Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.—Capture of Chandernagore, 1757.—Savoy and Nice ceded to France 1860.—Khan Bahadoor, Khan, of Bareilly, hanged, 1860.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be at Government House, Malabar Point, on THURSDAY NEXT and until further notice.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 17th March 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Mar 7	Kurrachee	Mar 7
Agra	Mar 12	Lahore	Mar 7
Allahabad	Mar 8	London	Feb 18
Australia	Jan 23	Mauritius	Jan 6
Alexandria	Feb 21	Madras	Mar 12
Bangalore	Mar 11	Malta	Feb 24
Cochin	Mar 1	Meerut	Mar 10
Calcutta	Mar 9	Oudh	Mar 11
Cape	Dec 13	Punjaub	Mar 4
Ceylon	Feb 17	Penang	Feb 24
Delhi	Mar 11	Rangoon	Feb 18
France	Jan 18	Suez	Feb 28
Hongkong	Feb 15	Singapore	Feb 22

THE Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

WE are glad that an opportunity has at length been found of ventilating the question of the alleged grievances of the officers of the Indian Army, in the only fitting place for such a discussion, the Imperial Parliament.

The subject was brought before the House of Lords on the 13th ultimo, by Lord Ellenborough, and the officers could not have found a fitter person for making an effective statement of their case.

Whatever may have been Lord Ellenborough's defects as Governor-General of India there is no denying, that he is thoroughly conversant with every aspect of Indian affairs. No one speaks in the Imperial Parliament with anything approaching to his authority on questions of Indian policy, and not even Lord Derby himself can give expression to his opinions with greater eloquence.

In other respects the officers were specially favored in their advocate. Lord Ellenborough has strong military tastes, he has at all times expressed the greatest admiration of the Indian Army, and when it was in his power he delighted to do it honor.

When the Amalgamation scheme itself was under discussion in Parliament, he lifted his voice in earnest remonstrance against it, stating with rare lucidity and force the grave doubts, which he in common with so many able and experienced men, soldiers and statesmen both in India and England, had of the wisdom of a measure which seemed so much a leap in the dark in some of the most difficult points connected with the future of English rule in India.

But the opinion of Parliament and the country favored the measure, and Lord Ellenborough like others who shared his (as we believe) wise views, acquiesced in what could not be altered, accepting the great experiment, which it is still premature to pronounce on, giving the benefit of his experience to work and improve a great act of public policy which he certainly would never have counselled.

Such are the character and the opinions of the noble Lord whom the Indian Officers were so fortunate as to secure to present the statement of their grievances to the Upper House of Parliament.

The speech Lord Ellenborough made on the occasion of presenting the petition was singularly clear and eloquent, as might have been expected of him; and when he said at its close "he had endeavored to look at the whole question in" a calm and dispassionate manner, that he was sure their lordships would agree with him that, in all transactions with men, the only honourable course, and, in dealing with soldiers especially, the only prudent course was to behave with strict justice. Doubtless their lordships would remember, as well as he did, the saying of the late Duke of Wellington, that "in dealing with soldiers you must not only be just, but make them understand that you are just." (Hear, hear.)

The whole house responded to his touching appeal.

And what then was the result of Lord Ellenborough's "calm and dispassionate" examination of the subject entrusted to him ?

Why, literally what the Duke of Argyle said in the exordium of his reply. The speech of the noble Earl had greatly relieved his mind. He had anxiously considered whether the grievances of the officers of the Indian Army were just, and he had come to the conclusion that there was no shadow of ground for the complaint that the guarantees of the act of Parliament had been violated, "in almost every case of individual complaint the noble Earl made some important qualification, implying that the guarantee given by Parliament had not in that particular case been violated."

The nature of the qualifications made by the Earl of Ellenborough in presenting the petitions may be judged of from the following :—"This appeared to be a case of hardship, contrary altogether to the Act. But he understood that that officer had, in consequence of the very arrangement which was now complained of, been advanced from Lieutenant-Colonel to the rank of Colonel, and had been for some time in receipt of Colonel's allowance. Now, while this officer was undoubtedly entitled to all the privileges which he possessed when the Act passed, it was not consistent with justice that he should derive all the advantages of the reorganization, and then have compensation for any loss which he had sustained." When the noble Earl was obliged to make qualifications of this nature to the petitions which he presented, the petitions admit of being very easily disposed of by Parliament. The Duke of Argyle, who has shown a growing capacity for the management of public business and whose knowledge of Indian affairs as displayed in the discussions on the amalgamation scheme called forth the commendations of so experienced a statesman as the late Sir James Graham—however admitted, though he did not consider the officers had made out the least case for the interference of Parliament "that it was a serious question whether *the Government* had fulfilled the intentions of the Legislature and the promises made by Parliament and the Crown, and had kept faith with the officers of that noble service to which England and India owed so much."

We are persuaded that any individual cases of real grievance have been caused, not by the provisions of the Amalgamation Act, but by those provisions not being carried out in their true spirit. An instance of a real grievance within our own knowledge may be given, and most real grievances are probably of a similar nature, which will show the justice of the Duke of Argyle's words. An officer, and not an undistinguished one either, holds a certain command, he sends in his application for admission into the staff corps. The local authorities in reply reject the application on the exclusive ground that this command does not qualify for the staff corps. The question is referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who decides that the command alluded to does qualify for the staff corps. The officer of course renews his application, and he is referred by the local authorities to their former reply. His application is rejected, and he is compelled, against his wishes and interests, to remain a local.

What has the Act of Parliament to do with such cases as this ? It is not the provision of the Act establishing the staff corps that has perpetrated the injustice : it is the non-fulfilment on the part of Government of "the intentions of the Legislature and the promises made by Parliament and the Crown."

The guarantee given by the Henley clause was virtually a promise that Government would not put the officers of the Indian army in a worse position than they were before. This guarantee was not violated by the reduction in the army consequent on the mutiny, for every one of the officers in the reduced regiments was put upon full pay, with large allowances. The guarantee was not violated by any injury to the prospects of the officers caused by the change; for their promotion was very largely increased and accelerated by it. The retirement of two hundred and seventy officers, who accepted the offer to retire on full pay with an estimated value for the prospect of promotion and full terms for allowances, must greatly have accelerated the promotion of the rest. The Duke of Argyle made the following statement showing the actual effect of the new regulations :—

"The total number of officers in the Indian army on the 1st of January, 1861, exclusive of colonels of regiments, was 5,309. Of these the number who had joined the Staff Corps was 1,333.

"The Earl of Ellenborough.—Of whom nineteen only were Queen's officers.

"The Duke of Argyle.—Just so ; and the whole of the rest were officers of the old native army. The number who had been transferred to the British service—artillery, engineers, and new line regiments—was 1,356. The number who had accepted annuities and retired was 270. The promotions which had been given in the Indian army as a consequence of these several measures were as follow :—In the Staff Corps 22 officers had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 342 to that of major, 301 to that of captain, and 4 to that of lieutenant, making together 669. By transfers to the new line regiments the following promotions had taken place among the Indian officers :—3 to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 17 to that of major, 63 to that of captain, and 15 to that of lieutenant. The officers who had received promotion in consequence of the retirements occasioned by the offer of extra annuities were as follow :—49 to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 87 to the rank of major, and 103 to the rank of captain, making together 239. The total number of promotions made among 3,683 officers who remained in the Indian service was no less than 908—a very large proportion in a very short period. He had gone into these details because he was anxious to show that full faith had been kept with these officers, and that they had no good ground of complaint whatever."

With these facts in view, we hardly see in what respect the officers of the Indian Army, as a body have not received substantial justice.

Cases of personal grievance and hardship there may be, and it is right that these on fair cause being shown, should be investigated and redressed.

Notice has been given by Captain Jervis of a motion to be made in the House of Commons for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole subject. When the motion comes forward we trust there will be a full discussion, and if any thing like a good case is made out, we cannot doubt that the Committee will be granted. The people of England have every right to see that a body of gentlemen deserving so well of their country, as Indian Officers do, have no grievances to complain of, that is in the power of Parliament to redress.

THE following paragraph deserves notice. It will correct a popular error. The truth stated is one which ought to be known :—

"The statement made by our Simla correspondent in his letter to-day of the greater intensity of the sun's rays in the hills than in the plains, may seem paradoxical to some of our readers. There is no doubt, however, about the truth of it. Strange as it may seem, the sun's rays are more powerful in the mountains than in the plains. Our attention was drawn prominently to this on reading Mr. J. Strachey's report to the Government, N. W. P., on the subject of sanataria for European troops in the hills in Government Selected Records No. 3. He says p. 99. 'The heat of the direct rays of the sun is far greater at these elevations (6 to 8,000 feet), than it is in the hottest part of the plains, a fact little known, but one that ought to be borne in mind.'"

A Calcutta *Gazette Extraordinary* dated 9th instant, announces the appointment by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, of the Hon'ble Edmund Drummond, of the Bengal Civil Service to be Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The Hon'ble Mr. Drummond took the prescribed Oaths and assumed the Office of Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces on the same day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Galle, 16*th March,* 9-45 A.M.

French steamer *Imperatrice* from Suez anchored.

Madras, 17*th March,* 5-55 A.M.

Steamer *Moulmein* sailed for Northern Ports.

NEWS-LETTERS.

Simla, 7*th March.*

"On the 1st of this month the heat here was excessive,—excessive to a degree for the time of the year. The thermometer, in the shade, stood at 74 degrees ; and, from this fact, the inference is that the heat, at the same time, in the plains was excessive also. The temperature of the atmosphere diminishes, according to a given law, 1 degree in every 352 feet of ascent, and, granting the height of Simla to be 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, which it is—or nearly so, then the heat of the plains must have been, on that day, just 21 degrees greater than here. The temperature decreases, almost in regular progression, as the height from the sea level increases. The following table derived from a report of a balloon ascent exhibits the decrease of heat as the aeronaut rose in the air :—

Height above the level of the sea. Feet.	Temperature. Degrees.
120	71.2
3,460	59.2
5,880	57.8
7,530	51.4

Thus, in ascending from 120 feet to 7,530 feet, there was a decrease of temperature of 19.10 degrees—which is very much the same as saying there is a decrease of 21 degrees, or nearly so, in ascending from the plains to Simla. If the figures above are not *absolutely* they are *proximately* correct—correct enough, at all events for all practical calculations.

But although the air is cooler, the sun's rays are as powerful at Simla as in the plains, even, perhaps, more powerful. "At Gwalior the greatest heat of the sun's rays in the hot winds of 1850 was 133 degrees; at Simla 7,500 feet, it was 134 degrees; but in Rukchu 15,500 feet, Trebeck observed a solar heat of 144 degrees, and in the same district Gerard measured the incredible rise of 158 degrees, which is only 27 degrees below the boiling point of water in that district." The direct rays of the sun, therefore, should, by all visitors to these hills, be sedulously avoided ; for although the air, in ascending from the plains, becomes cooler, the intensity of the sun's rays is rather enhanced than lessened ; the truth is that in elevated regions the air offer little or no check to the transmission of the solar rays, and the more rarified the air the more powerful, so to speak, are those rays. The *direct* heat of the sun, and, possibly, the foul emanations from the bazar may have more to do in generating and propagating some forms of disease, oftentimes so prevalent here, than people have hitherto cared to acknowledge.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 12.

LOCAL.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Sunday last a goods train loaded with cotton and grain coming from Julgaum, met with a severe accident between Lusulgaum and Neefar. One of the waggons caught fire, it is supposed from sparks flying from the engine, and as there was a high wind blowing at the time, twenty-eight waggons were consumed before the fire was actually put out. We are glad to say that no one was injured, but had it not been for the exertions of the Company's servants the whole of the train would have been destroyed.

The quantity of cotton destroyed is said to be about one and a half lacs.

The Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence this day, the Puisne Justice, Sir J. Arnould presiding. The calendar of prisoners is comparatively very heavy, there being no less than forty-three cases committed for trial.

Gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand jury are required to attend at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon; while the attendance of the Petit Jury will not be required until a quarter to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

An Application for a Summons.—An application was made yesterday to His Worship the third Magistrate of Police, by Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee Butteewalla for a summons against Major Curtis, for assaulting the former on his way to Breach Candy, which has been granted.

About eight o'clock P.M. of Monday last, a row took place on the Duncan road, in which three Parsees were severely assaulted by one Domia De Silva and two others. The Parsees were immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital by the proprietor of the *Shamrock Tavern.* One of them we hear is in a very precarious state. The case is under investigation before His Worship the third Magistrate of Police.

The following gentlemen are appointed to conduct the examination of Moonsiffs which will take place on the second of April next.

One of the Judges of the High Court.
Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wassoodew.
Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mohideen.
Rao Bahadoor Teermulrao Venktesh, and
Mr. Dhirujlall Mathooradass.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 495¼ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th March, 1863.

Coaching.		
Number of Passengers, 53,376.		
Amount	Rs.	34,620 2 10
Merchandize.		
Amount	,,	51,448 4 4
Total...	Rs.	86,068 7 2
Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.		
Coaching.		
Number of Passengers, 50,940.		
Amount	Rs.	29,061 1 10
Merchandize.		
Amount	,,	47,021 2 8
Total...	Rs.	76,082 4 6

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Supply of Water to Charitable Institutions.—An application has been made by the Rev. Joseph Brunner, Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Byculla, and bearing the countersignature of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, for a free supply of water being allowed the above institution, the pipes for the purpose being laid by themselves.

In the Clerk's Memorandum on the subject he points out, that at present the only institution supplied free of charge is the Byculla School, and that under a resolution of Government.

Mr. Hutchinson in a note expresses his opinion that all charitable buildings should be supplied with water, free of charge, in which Mr. Forjett and Major Curtis both concur, but the latter gentleman thinks the Indo-British Institution was refused the same boon some time ago.

The Commissioners, therefore, resolved at their meeting on the 4th instant, that the application of the Rev. J. Brunner, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, be acceded to, on the condition of their being at the expense of laying the pipes. At the same meeting the application from the Secretary to the Indo-British Institution, for a similar grant, was re-considered, when it was resolved, that the Secretary of Indo-British Institution be informed, that the Board will grant a free supply of water for its use, on the same terms as in the foregoing case.

At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday last, a letter was read from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, with reference to their taking the Vehar Water into the New Dockyard, stating in reply that the pipe which had been prepared for laying down was 3 inches in diameter, but presuming that if fitted with 2 inch cocks it would amount to the same thing as a two inch pipe. The Chief Resident Engineer B. W. W. differs from the Superintendent's views in this matter, and states that "in a great many cases a three inch pipe with a *one inch* cock would give more water than a two inch pipe with a cock of the same bore. It was resolved that the connection be granted at the usual rate on condition that the Company procure and fix a 2-inch meter at its own expense, the said meter to be used under the control of the Commissioners when fixed ; the Commissioners having no meters of that size on hand. The supply required is about 150,000 gallons per month.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 17*th March* 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Refusal to do Duty.—Frederic Emberg, James Findlay, Henry Weignburg, and William Jameson, four sailors of very respectable appearance, were placed at the bar charged with wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of the master of the British ship *Chanaral* on Friday last.

Robert Sharp deposed, that he was master of the British ship *Chanaral.* The prisoners were all articled seamen of that ship. Findlay was the steward but was disrated at sea. They refused to do duty on Thursday evening, went to duty on Friday morning, and again refused at eleven o'clock on the same morning, and have done no duty since.

The second prisoner desired to cross-examine the prosecutor who admitted that he (Findley) had asked to be disrated, but the Captain added, "you asked in a most impertinent manner." He also said that he never knocked the prisoner down, neither did he strike him. He did put the prisoner in irons once, from two till ten o'clock, but did not know if he had complained of the irons being too small. He did not call the prisoner an accursed son of anything.

Edmund Smith Ogden, the chief mate of the same vessel, stated that all the prisoners had refused to do duty because they were not allowed grog.

The second prisoner told his Worship that his reason for refusing to do duty was solely on account of the ill usage he had received, and he, together with the whole of the defendants, declared their unwillingness to return and do duty on board the ship.

The Magistrate sentenced them to four weeks imprisonment with hard labour each, in the House of Correction.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Theft.—Witto Crustnajee, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing a jacket and a waist cloth of the value of two rupees, the property of Jumal Baiga, on Friday last.

The offence having been clearly brought home to the prisoner, upon the evidence of the prosecutor's sister in whose charge the things were, when stolen, and also upon the evidence of the police sepoy who arrested him, he was sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment, with hard labor in the House of Correction.

Ditto.—Ahmed Soorah, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing ten copper pots, valued at twenty rupees, the property of Ahmed Meerajee on Thursday last.

The theft having been proved and a witness having deposed that the prisoner had pledged the pots with him, the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor in the House of Correction.

Ditto.—Hajee Meya Luteeb who stands charged with the theft of Borah's goods to the value of upwards of fifteen hundred rupees, has been fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. Jumall Moosa has been discharged.

Forgery.—Nowrojee Ardaseer, a Parsee youth, aged sixteen years, was placed at the bar charged with forgery on Charles Leggett, Esq.

Merwanjee Burjorjee said, he was a clerk in the

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Oriental Bank Corporation in the Deposit Department and performed the duties of Ledger keeper. Witness knew the prisoner having seen him at the Bank, where he saw him there three or four days ago. He came outside the railing which shuts off his department from the other part of the Bank. The cheque marked A was in Mr. Stewart's hand when he saw it, and the prisoner was present. Prisoner said he had been sent by Mr. Gamble for the amount of the cheque, six hundred and fifty four rupees. The prisoner had been in the habit of coming with cheques from Mr. Leggett and obtaining money on his account. The conversation referred to, occurred at the window at which people come to present cheques at the Oriental Bank. After the prisoner had gone, witness called out for Mr. Gamble's man. Previously he had heard the shroff of the department ask the prisoner from whence he brought the cheque, and at that time this cheque was in the shroff's hand. He did not hear what the prisoner said.

Mr. Eugene Leggett stated that he was articled clerk to Mr. Charles Leggett, an attorney of the High Court and is constantly engaged in his office, and is well acquainted with his handwriting. The signature to this cheque is not in the handwriting of the brother of the witness, Mr. Charles Leggett. The prisoner was for some time a clerk in the office of Mr. Eugene Leggett and left sometime in December or January last. Mr. E. Leggett has a deposit account with the Oriental Bank Corporation. Witness believes the handwriting in the body of the cheque to be that of the prisoner; the signature is not in the handwriting of his brother. He gave the prisoner in custody of a police sepoy this morning.

Mr. Henry Gamble stated that he was Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court of Bombay. He knew the prisoner at the bar very well by sight, but he was not employed by him, neither did he receive the cheque from Mr. Leggett, nor give it to the prisoner to get it cashed, and never saw it before he came into Court.

The case was then remanded till this day.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Hebbert and Mr. Justice Newton.)

Tulluckchund Himutram, deceased, by the managers of the firm his (Himutram's) sons and Gunjmull Chunmull and Jethmull, plaintiffs, *vs.* Munsookbhaee Vuckutchund, defendant.

Claim in the original suit Rupees 35,785-14-3.

Opium Time-bargain.—The suit was first instituted in the Court of Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, Mr. J. King.

The following is the Principal Sudder Ameen's decision on the case.

The points for decision in this case are these:—

1. Did the Munsookbhaee agree to give the price of the forty-eight boxes of opium at the rate stated in the plaint?

2. If so at what rate per box was the opium sold at Calcutta?

3. Will the suit stand under Regulation V. of 1827, Section III. Clause I.?

4. Will the suit stand under Act XXI. of 1848?

5. Will the suit stand under the ruling of the S. D. Adawlut, dated 24th December 1847, page 72, of Bellasis' Reports, and 26th February 1853, page 33 of Morris' Reports?

This case was originally decided by the late Principal Sudder Ameen on the 16th December 1857, and the claim of the firm of Tulluckchund Himutram was thrown out. Against this decision an appeal was made and the case was remanded for retrial by the Appellate Court on the 10th February 1859.

Witnesses Nos. 23, 24, and 25, and exhibits Nos. 8 and 17 have been adduced to prove the claim of the firm of Tulluckchund Himutram, but this they do not. These witnesses do not prove that, there were opium transactions between the firms of Tulluckchund Himutram and Munsookbhaee, and neither have they produced their accounts to shew this. Exhibits Nos. 8 and 17 are extracts from the accounts of the plaintiff's firm, and these transactions in dispute are recorded, but this is merely secondary evidence and therefore unsupported by other good proof, it is not evidence against Munsookbhaee. Exhibit No. 32 is a copy of the judgment of the Privy Council, dated 9th December 1850, in a case similar to the present one, and judgment is awarded in favor of the plaintiff. This decision is extracted from Perry's Oriental Cases, page 232. Munsookbhaee has filed exhibits Nos. 38, 44 and 46. No. 38 does not affect the case inasmuch as the Judges of the S. D. Adawlut passed no decision respecting the legality or otherwise of time-bargains. No. 39 is an extract from Borradaile's reports of cases decided by the S. D. Adawlut. The case is No. 122 Volume II and from which it will be observed, that transactions similar to those in dispute are improper and contrary to Hindoo Law, and the Sudder Court came to the resolution in the year 1822, "that no decree would be passed in future for the amount of any *Vaida Vyapar* (time-bargain) dealings. Nos. 40 and 41 shew clearly that time bargains are opposed to Hindoo law, and should not be allowed. Nos. 42 and 43 shew that claims similar to that in dispute were disallowed by the judges and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts at Ahmedabad, but these decisions cannot be received as authority. No. 44 shews that the decision in Borradaile's reports is adopted as the guide in disposing of cases similar to that in dispute.

Munsookbhaee has been served with a summons under Act X. of 1855, but he has not appeared, and a certificate of Dr. Wyllie, the Civil Surgeon, clearly shews that he (Munsookbhaee) is unable to do so.

With reference to the judgment of the Privy Council, the Court must remark that such judgment appears to have been passed in accordance with the Common Law of England, but such law is not applicable to the Sudder and Mofussil Courts of India, and as there are no Acts of Parliament applicable to the Mofussil Courts of India to guide the Courts in coming to a decision in this case and the regulations of 1827 being also inapplicable, the usuage of the country and the law of the defendant must be observed in accordance with Section XXVI. Regulation IV. of 1827.

The usage of the country does not support the legality of time-bargains, because such is not the practice generally in use but in particular localities only, and such being the case, Hindoo Law (being the law of the defendant) must be taken as the guide in the present case, and as the plaintiffs are Hindoos, this appears to be the only just mode to decide the case.

Exhibits Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 shew most clearly that time-bargains are opposed to Hindoo Law, and claims on account of such should not be allowed in consequence of being viewed as gambling transactions, and to establish this fact more clearly the Court put questions to Hindoo Law Officers of the Ahmedabad and Sudder Courts. The Ahmedabad Shastri states that such claims are not opposed to Hindoo Law, and are admissible, and the Sudder Shastri states that they are opposed to Hindoo Law and should not be allowed. The Court considers the opinion of the Sudder Shastri the one to be relied on because from his superior attainments he is selected to fill the post of law officer to the Sudder Court, and it his duty to supervise the opinions given, by the respective Hindoo Law Officers of Adawluts. Another reason for preferring the Sudder Shastri's opinion to that of the Ahmedabad Shastri is this. It is quite apparent from the latter officer's opinion that he must have consulted the Vakeel, or some one connected with the plaintiff's in the case to enable him to write what he has detailed, and under this view the Court considers his opinion as worth nothing.

Respecting the first point at issue there is no proof, and the second point is proved by witnesses.

Respecting the third point the Court sees no objection to the action with regard to time because it was filed within the prescribed period.

Regarding the fourth point the Court sees no objection to the suit, because the cause of action arose previous to the passing of Act XXI. of 1848.

Regarding the 5th point the Court sees no objection, as the decisions of the Sudder Court alluded to, do not apply.

The points at issue being thus disposed of the Court throws out the claim of Gunjmull Chundmull and Jaythmull with all the costs incurred in the original trial and the Appellate Court.

Against this decision an appeal was made to the then Judge of the principal Court of Ahmedabad Mr. Warden, who affirmed with costs the decree of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad.

Against the decision of the district Judge a special appeal was made to the late Sudder Court, which was disposed of on the seventh March instant, by the Judges of the High Court, who passed the following order:—

Order of the High Court.—The Court considers that the decision of the district Judge is contrary to law, in that he has held that no suit of this nature (that is of the nature of time-bargains) is cognizable, if instituted since Act XXI. of 1848 was passed, whereas this Act has no retrospective effect, and therefore this suit for the enforcement of a contract made in 1846, is not barred thereby, neither is it barred by Hindoo Law. The Court therefore reverse the decree of the district Judge and remand the suit in order that it may be investigated on its merits and that a new decree may be passed therein, costs to follow the final decision.

BENGAL.

Colonel J. M. Adye, C.B. of the Royal Artillery, and lately holding an artillery command in the Madras Presidency, has arrived here to take up his appointment as Adjutant General of Artillery in Bengal.—*Englishman, March* 9.

We hear that it is the intention of the government to reduce the number of Native officers in the Central India Horse by the payment of gratuities to those whose services may no longer be required.—*Id.*

It will be within the remembrance of our readers that some short time since an outrage was committed upon Lieutenants Strong and Cotton by the Gwalior troops. The matter was referred to the Rajah, but he has awarded such an excessively light punishment that the subject has been brought to the notice of the Supreme Government for final decision.—*Id.*

It has been decided by the Supreme Government that currency notes are not negotiable in the Hyderabad Presidency treasury, nor in the treasuries of the assigned districts.—*Id.*

We are informed that the Supreme Government has called upon the various Local Governments for an expression of opinion regarding the advisability of admitting to the benefits of the Uncovenanted Service Pension rules the establishment of subordinate judicial and revenue officers as sanctioned in Madras.—*Id.*

The case of the mutinous Native students of the Calcutta Medical College, has, we hear, been finally disposed of by the Director of Public Instruction to whom the matter was referred for decision. The Director has pointed out to the students their folly in quitting the institution so rashly and at the same time has directed them to rejoin their respective classes. These young men may congratulate themselves on getting off so cheaply, especially when they reflect that had the affair taken place in an English College every one concerned would most assuredly have been expelled.—*Id.*

There has been more trouble down in the Andamans. It appears that the Naval Brigade had managed for some days to keep up a friendly intercourse with some aborigines who lived near the harbour of Ross Island. They gave them food and were teaching them to build huts, when one day one of the natives tried to steal a piece of meat from the boat in which the sailors had come to the Island. The sailor in charge of the boat warned the man off and threatened him with his rifle. Upon this three or four rushed upon the sailor and seized him, while another, picking up a bow and arrow which had been purchased by one of the seamen and left on the beach, shot him through the body. The man only lived till he reached Ross Island. Preparations were at once made in case of an attack, but nothing of the kind took place, in fact the natives came again a few days afterwards and wanted to make friends as if nothing had happened. With such people as these, friendly intercourse may be valuable, though we much doubt it, but it certainly is not so valuable as to warrant the occasional sacrifice of an English sailor. —*Id.*

The Rajah of Betteah, in the district of Chuprah, has lately represented to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that while the British Government has been so liberal in bestowing rewards for meritorious services rendered to the State during the late mutiny, his claims to a similar recognition have been overlooked.—*Hurkaru, March* 9.

The Head Quarters Camp of the Commander-in-Chief left Bareilly on the 27th ultimo *en route* for Meerut, where it is expected to arrive about the 9th instant. His Excellency, accompanied by Major Roberts and Captain Burne, visited in succession Lohooghat, Almorah, and Nynee Tal, and expects to meet the Viceroy at Meerut. Whilst at Bareilly, new colors were presented to H. M.'s 104th Regiment. The Camp at Meerut will probably be broken up towards the end of the present month.—*Id.*

It is rumoured that the Government of India intends to abolish the Bill Department of the Stationery Office, and to allow certain sums to the Heads of several public offices at contract rates, for the purchase of petty articles, such as tape, thread, &c. for the use of their respective Departments. The system proposed has already been introduced into some of the Punjab Provinces, where it is said to be working well, and has effected a considerable saving, so that the experiment may now be fairly tried in Bengal and the North Western Provinces. The proposed contract system appears to be a good one, though some discretion may be required in fixing the amounts to be allowed to the Departmental Heads.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

A communication from Umritsur of the 9th instant, informs us that locusts were still infesting the neighbourhood, but that the most energetic efforts were being adopted by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Farrington, for destroying the living insects, and securing their eggs. The latter is a most important measure as the grub of next year if allowed to come to maturity will cause immense damage. In one district, it is said, these eggs were being brought in by *maunds*. The natural history of the locust is clearly not sufficiently known.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Umritsur on Monday morning, and went on immediately by express train to Lahore.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 12.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, *16th February*.—"The news letter received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from Toorkistan states, that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan was taken ill so dangerously at Tukta Bool, that the Khans of that place were obliged to send for Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan from Shiburghan to look after the state affairs—on the arrival of Wullee Mohamed Khan, the Sirdar had a little recovered, and soon as be, Ufzul Khan, was able to sit in a jampan, Wullee Mahomed Khan had taken him to Tashkurghan.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and Mohamed Surwar Khan, the son of late Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan are very great friends in these days, as the latter Sirdar has presented to the governor one six barrel and one double barrel gun, besides some other valuable things belonging to his late father's property. Mohamed Allee Khan has also given a horse, a valuable shawl, and some other presents in return to Mohamed Surwar Khan.

17th February.—The following letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp before Heerat was received by the governor.

Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan having been called from Ghorian was ordered by the Ameer to look after his intrenchments, and to try to throw up a battery close to the Heerat gate. Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan finding that Mohamed Ruffeek Khan had advanced towards the Heerat gate, and had nearly closed the road on the citizens, marched out of Heerat with fifteen hundred sowars and two battalions, and made a rush on Ruffeek Khan's battery. After some hard fighting had taken place between the Affghans and the Heeratees, the former were defeated with great loss, and Mohamed Ruffeek Khan was compelled to retreat to the Ameer's camp.

It was also stated in the letter that the Ameer was far from being in good health.

18th February.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar when Sirdar Mohamed Suddeek Khan with a few attendants waited on the governor, and after the mutual compliments had passed, Mohamed Suddeen Khan began to talk about Heerat affairs. By his whole discourse, it seemed that he was not very well pleased with the Ameer, as for Shere Allee Khan he praised him up to the moon. After taking leave of the governor, Mohamed Suddeek Khan, accompanied with Meer Utteekoolla Khan, went to pay his visit to Meer Kajee Sahib. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having received instructions from the Ameer, and Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, to stop Mohamed Suddeek Khan's allowances, asked Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan's opinion if it were right to do so. The Meer Akhore, seeing that since the arrival of Mohamed Suddeek Khan almost all the rogues of the city were going to him, advised Mohamed Allee Khan not to mention a word about stopping Mohamed Suddeek's allowances or else he would put the Caboolees to some mischief or other. Having thus consulted with the Meer Akhore, the Governor ordered a letter to be written to the Ameer, explaining the reason for his not stopping Mohamed Suddeek's allowances.

19th February.—After the Durbar was over, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turned towards Meer Akhore, and said, 'I have received another letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, in which the Sirdar tells me to be always on my guard, and to look sharp how Mohamed Suddeek Khan behaves himself, as he, Suddeek Khan when leaving the Ameer's camp had conspired with Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan about some thing or other. The governor told Meer Akhore always to receive Suddeek Khan warmly, and to show all sorts of outward kindness to him. On the Meer Akhore's asking as to how the things were going on in the Ameer's camp, the governor said that one day about five hundred sowars had been sent by the Ameer to bring supplies from the neighbouring places. They had scarcely gone four koss from the camp when they were attacked by the Alamanee people who were about eight hundred in number. They fought for about six hours and afterwards retired to a fort close to them, taking ten of our men as prisoners, and twenty horses as booty of the day.

20th February.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan went to Meer Hajee Sahib, and stated before him what Sirdar Shere Allee Khan had written to him about Suddeek Khan. "Do not be afraid" replied Meer Hajee Sahib, "none of the Caboolees and Kohistanees will ever join Mohamed Suddeek Khan, but you should show all sorts of kindness towards the Sirdar to make the people believe that no differences were going on between you and the Sirdar." Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, has ordered his men always to be at Suddeek Khan's, and to keep him informed what was going on there. General Firadoon Khan, Kafree, has been ordered to have the guards of the Bala Hissar gates relieved daily.

21st February.—Out of four hundred men sent by Shah Ghazee, Utta Mohamed Khan from Lohagur and Wurduk about three hundred and twenty were enlisted and dispatched to Herat, and the rest ordered to be paid five rupees each and dismissed.

A letter was ordered to be written and sent to Sirdar Mohamed Ibraheem Khan to Ghuzneen, directing him to wait until the newly employed men had reached Ghuzneen, and then to send the seven hundred that he had enlisted to Herat.

22nd February.—The people of the Yahaya village, who had wounded Shere Shah, were this day committed to the Quazee to be tried according to the Mohamedan book.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to pay his visit to Mohamed Suddeek Khan, and thence to Mohamed Surwar Khan. On his way he fined the shopkeepers of Mundee two hundred rupees for hiding grain in their houses.

23rd February.—From Candahar it is stated that the people have suffered very much from sickness and are still suffering. About six thousand men are said to have died in the last sickness. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has issued orders to get camels and mules on hire to send the treasure to the camp. The Ameer is still reported to be sick."—*Delhi Gazette, March* 12.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

Camp Bughola, the 27th February 1863.

On Saturday, the 14th, and Monday, the 16th February 1863, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held Durbars for the private reception of the Princes and Chiefs of Central India, Rajpootana, and Bundlecund.

The Princes and Chiefs of the following States had audiences of His Excellency:—

1.	Gwalior.	11.	Rampore.
2.	Jyepore.	12.	Duttia.
3.	Bhopal.	13.	Chirkaree.
4.	Boondee.	14.	Chutterpore.
5.	Bhurtpore.	15.	Baronda.
6.	Kotah.	16.	Kothee.
7.	Ulwur.	17.	Lagassee.
8.	Tonk.	18.	Alipoora.
9.	Dholepore.	19.	Gourihar.
10.	Jhallawur.		

Each Chief, with the exception of the Jagirdars of Kothee, Lagassee, Alipoora, and Gourihar, was accompanied by a few of his nearest relations and of nis principal Officers of State.

On arrival and departure of the Chiefs the following Salutes were fired:—

1. Gwalior	...19 Guns.	8. Tonk	......17 Guns.
2. Jyepore	......17 ,,	9. Dholepore	.15 ,,
3. Bhopal	......19 ,,	10. Jhallawur	.15 ,,
4. Boondee	....17 ,,	11. Rampore	..13 ,,
5. Bhurtpore	...17 ,,	12. Duttia	.....11 ,,
6. Kotah	.........11 ,,	13. Chirkaree	.11 ,,
7. Ulwur	.......15 ,,		

On Tuesday, the 17th February, the abovementioned Princes and Chiefs, with their attendants, the principal Native residents of the Agra Division of the North-Western Provinces, and the Civil and Military Officers of Agra and the adjoining Districts were received by the Viceroy and Governor General in open Durbar.

When all were assembled the Viceroy and Governor General entered and took his seat under a Royal Salute. His Excellency then addressed the assembled Chiefs in the following words:—

"*Princes and Chiefs*.—In inviting you to meet me here it was my wish in the first place, to become acquainted with you personally, and also to convey to you, in obedience to the gracious command which I received from Her Majesty the Queen upon my departure from England, the assurance of the deep interest which Her Majesty takes in the welfare of the Chiefs of India. I have now to thank you for the alacrity with which, in compliance with my request, you have, many of you from considerable distances, assembled at this place.

"Having received during the course of the last few days many of the principal personages among you in private Durbar, where I have had the opportunity of communicating my views on matters of interest and importance, I need not detain you on this occasion by many words.

"Before taking leave of you, however, I desire to address to you collectively a few general remarks upon the present state of affairs in India and upon the duties which that state of affairs imposes upon us all.

"Peace, I need hardly remind you of the fact, now happily prevails throughout the whole extent of this vast Empire. Domestic treason has been crushed, and Foreign enemies have been taught to respect the power of the Arms of England.

"The British Government is desirous to take advantage of this favorable opportunity, not to extend the bounds of its dominions, but to develope the resources and draw forth the natural wealth of India, and thus to promote the well being and happiness both of Rulers and of the people.

"With this view many measures of improvement and progress have already been introduced, and among them I may name as most conspicuous the Railway and Electric Telegraph, those great discoveries of this age which have so largely increased the wealth and power of the mightiest Nations of the West.

"By diffusing education among your vassals and dependants, establishing schools, promoting the construction of good Roads, and suppressing, with the whole weight of your authority and influence, barbarous usages and crimes, such as Infanticide, Suttee, Thuggee, and Dacoitee, you may, Princes and Chiefs, effectually second these endeavors of the British Government, and secure for yourselves and your people a full share of the benefits which the measures to which I have alluded are calculated to confer upon you. I have observed with satisfaction the steps which many of you have already taken in this direction, and more especially the enlightened policy which has induced some of you to remove transit and other duties which obstructed the free course of commerce through your States.

"As representing the paramount power it is my duty to keep the peace in India. For this purpose Her Majesty the Queen has placed at my disposal a large and gallant Army, which, if the necessity should arise, I shall not hesitate to employ for the repression of disorder and the punishment of any who may be rash enough to disturb the general tranquillity. But it is also my duty to extend the hand of encouragement and friendship to all who labor for the good of India, and to assure you that the Chiefs who make their own dependants contented and prosperous establish thereby the strongest claim on the favor and protection of the British Government.

"I bid you now Princes and Chiefs farewell for a time with the expression of my earnest hope that, on your return to your homes, health and happiness may attend you."

After the concluding ceremonies the Viceroy left his seat under a Royal Salute. The Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jyepore and the Secunder Begum of Bhopal having been conducted from the Tent the assembly broke up.

On Wednesday, the 18th February, the Viceroy and Governor General, accompanied by the Secretary to the Government of India and by the Officers of His Excellency's Personal Staff, paid return visits to thirteen of the Princes and Chiefs in succession at their respective encampments.

His Excellency was met by the Chiefs themselves and by their principal Ministers in accordance with established custom, and was received at each encampment, both on arrival and departure, with a Royal Salute.

In each case the usual offerings were presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies having been observed His Excellency retired.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

H. M. Durand, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

Proceedings of the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Local Shareholders of the Assam Company, held at their office, No. 4, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on the 2nd March 1863.

A. T. T. Peterson, Esq., in the chair.

The Deputy Secretary read the following report of the directors.

Gentlemen,—Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their usual annual report upon the operations and position of the Company.

The manufacturing operations of the past season closed with a very considerable increase of manufactured Tea over the product of the previous year.

Season 1860-61 returned in packed Teas,

Assam	906,693lbs.
Cachar	12,800lbs.
	9,19,493lbs.

Season 1861-62. The quantity of manufactured Tea estimated in the usual manner from the green leaf plucked will amount to

Assam	10,31,717lbs.
Cachar	49,008lbs.
	1,080,725lbs.

The crop of the current season in Assam is estimated by Mr. John Smith, the present Superintendent, at...............	10,50,241lbs.
And in Cachar, by Mr. Donald,............	95,280lbs.
Total......	1,145,521lbs.

Clearances.

For many years past our clearances in Assam have been inconsiderable, but as intimated in our last half-yearly report, it has been resolved to bring a much larger area of our grants in that province under cultivation by annual extensions, which will involve an increased expenditure. The principal difficulty in carrying out these extensions is the want of labour which may possibly prevent clearances to the full extent contemplated for the season.

We have been enabled, however, to secure contracts with local labour for opening out 500 acres of new land, and a further portion will be cleared and planted by our own coolies, who, at this season of the year, are only partially employed.

Cachar Estates.

We have been in communication with the London Board on the subject of the Cachar plantations and concurring with them in opinion that it was advisable to dispose of them if a fair price could be obtained, with the view of concentrating our operations in Assam, we have with the sanction of the London Board accepted an offer of Rs. 600,000 from Mr. Grob.

The necessary papers for carrying out the sale are in course of preparation.

Labour.

Since our last report we have sent 331 coolies to our Assam plantations and 327 to Cachar.

The additional demand for labour is as far as practicable being supplied. The means of conveyance at present existing are most inadequate for the transport of the large number of men, women, and children collected from time to time for our plantations.

The mode in which the difficulty is to be overcome is engaging the attention of the Board, who have deputed Mr. Judge and Mr. Staunton, who are at present in Assam, to give particular attention to the labour question.

Establishment.

Mr Gibson having resigned the office of Superintendent in Assam, we have appointed Mr. John Smith, late Manager of the Cachar plantations to the post.

Tea Seed.

The representations which we made to the London Board on the subject of Tea Seed have resulted in their consenting to our disposing of the surplus. We have accordingly, after providing for our own requirements, sold the surplus seed of the past season at the following rates, namely:—

For the Assam variety at, per maund.........Rs.	150
Hybrid	100
China	50

And we have the pleasure to report to you that according to present appearances our realizations for the seasons from the sale of tea seed will amount to about Rs. 100,000.

Direction.

Messrs. Turnbull and Blacker have resigned their seats in the Direction.

We have elected Mr. J. Graham and Mr. Wm. Maitland to seats on the Board subject to your confirmation.

The Secretary, Mr. Staunton, having been deputed to Assam to take over charge from Mr. Gibson, the duties of the office during his absence have been conducted by Mr. John Martin, whom we have appointed to the post of Deputy Secretary.

We have not thought it advisable to fill up the vacant appointment of Managing Director. Mr. D. Mornay, who held that office, after having been called upon to account for his late proceedings in Assam, and failing to give a satisfactory answer, proceeded without leave to England and thereby vacated his appointment.

After some delay we have, with the sanction and approval of the home board secured the able services of Mr. William Judge, who has gone to Assam on the special mission referred to in our last report and from which we anticipate the most important and beneficial result. Mr. Judge left on the 24th January last by steamer, and is now engaged upon his duties.

Accounts.

Your directors present to you the statement of accounts (A) for the last six months of the season; (B) General Abstract of Accounts from 1st October 1845 to the 30th September 1862 audited by your Auditors; (C) Abstract of Expenditure in India for the past year disbursed for the establishments connected with the manufacture and transit of the season's crop of Tea; (D) statement of land in cultivation on the 30th September 1862; (E) estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Company in India from the 1st October 1862 to the 30th September 1863.

A. T. T. Peterson, Chairman.

Resolutions.—1st.—Proposed by Mr. McLachlan and seconded by Mr. Turner.—That the Report now read be received and adopted.

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Maitland, and seconded by Mr. McLachlan.—That the Accounts now submitted having been duly audited, be passed as correct.

3rd.—Proposed by Mr. McLachlan, and seconded by Mr. Duff—that the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Directors for their services during the past season and that they be re-elected for the current year.

4th.—Proposed by Mr. McLachlan and seconded by Mr. Duff—That the appointment of Mr. Joseph Graham and Mr. William Maitland as directors be confirmed.

5th.—Proposed by Mr. Duff, and seconded by Mr. McLachlan.—That Mr. S. F. Seymour be re-elected Auditor for the current year.

6.—Proposed by Mr. Peterson and seconded by Mr. McLachlan—That Mr. Joseph Smith be appointed Auditor in the room of Mr. R. Blechynden.

7.—Proposed by Mr. Maitland and seconded by Mr. Duff.—That looking to the large quantity of Tea now dispatched from the estates of the Company and to the number of coolies sent up and the other requirements of the Company for transport, it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be of benefit to the Company to have a steamer and the necessary flats of its own, to be employed in running between Calcutta and the estates of the Company, and that the attention of the home directors be drawn to this subject.—*Englishman, March* 6.

CRINOLINE.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, March* 4.)

Delenda est Crinolina!—or, as a more modern Cato would put it, it's all up with crinoline. The Moloch to whom so many victims have been sacrificed is to be hurled from its throne, and English housemaids will not have to demand higher wages in order that they may be enabled to soak their dresses in the patent anti-inflammable mixture. We are informed on good "feminine" authority that somebody in the English world of fashion has resolved to put aside the steel traps which have caused so many deaths, and return to the old method of acquiring that rotundity known to the initiated as "sticking out." Seriously speaking, if any lady should come to the front and show her superiority over the million by discarding crinoline, she would deserve the gratitude of the civilised world. We have had too much of this crinoline. It has been too greedy a Moloch. Men, women, and children have been slaughtered at its shrine, and the public have complained in vain. We can look back through the columns of the *Times* ever since it was introduced, and in almost every day's paper there is an account of some dreadful accident. Girls have been burned to death, women have been whirled into machines and ground to fragments, life has been lost in a hundred ways, and still the goddess reigned undisturbed. But now signs of a revolution are approaching, and the fair sex will probably soon leave off encircling themselves with steel. It looks very nice this crinoline and hides many little deficiencies; but just before it came in women looked just as nice, though not perhaps quite so unapproachable. Anyhow, we have had quite enough of the accidents it has caused, and so we can join heartily in the cry of reform—*Delenda est Crinolina!*

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(*From the Englishman, March* 9.)

We noticed, the other day, the preliminary preparations for the erection of the new General Post Office in Tank Square, where workmen are busy removing the Custom House sheds, and clearing the ground for the intended building, the erection of which was decided upon ten years ago. It appears, however, that there is now another hitch in this matter; as a London letter informs us that the plan of the new building is to be much curtailed, and the expenditure upon it largely reduced, consequent upon a coming thorough change in the Indian postal arrangements. The change in question is said to be this:—The General Post Office for all India will, when the new postal arrangements are matured, be established at Bombay; and the Calcutta Post Office will then be but a provincial institution, accessory to the Bombay General Post Office. With this arrangement, we will at present find no fault, that is to say, if it be not prematurely adopted. We are now promised that a short time will see the end of the postal line from Europe round the Peninsula and *via* Galle; and when the railway communication in Central and Upper India is completed so as to unite Bombay and Calcutta, the mails from Europe for all parts of India will be landed at Bombay, whence the letters, &c., will divaricate to their different destinations, Calcutta amongst the rest. Viewing these coming facts, there can be no rational doubt that the proper position for the General Post Office for all India is at Bombay. We are therefore content that it should be there; holding, however, the opinion we have always expressed, that any premature stoppage of the present direct Galle mail before the railways are in complete working order throughout, will lead to the greatest inconvenience. But although Calcutta, by this arrangement, loses one of its attributes of imperial supremacy, the postal work which it must continue to perform will still require a large and commodious building, and we therefore hope to see one erected on the intended site endowed with such architectural beauty and decoration as will make it an ornament to the metropolis. Whilst on this subject we may mention that the same letter from which we have gathered the above intelligence, also states that there is a hitch about another public building which we thought had been finally sanctioned and was about to be immediately commenced, we mean the new public offices, for the erection of which the Writer's Buildings have been purchased by the government, and were to have been knocked down and cleared away. It appears that an order has come out from England not to be in a hurry to commence the work, an order which is a foreshadowing of changes in the locality of certain branches of the official administration. We must, however, take these things as they come. We live in days of rapid movements and changes; and whatever may occur as regards public offices, Calcutta will always have in and around her the elements of more importance and wealth than these could confer; the rich productions of Bengal proper, and the trade and commerce which they create.

MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.

(*From the Friend of India, March* 5.)

The cotton crisis, as it is called, has fixed the attention of Europe on the cotton producing powers of India; and it now ought to raise another question, regarding the capacity of this country to become the seat of cotton manufactures. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of this country with respect to the part it is to play in international commerce, we at present regard the picture of an Indian manufacturing community as one of extremely doubtful interest, foreshadowing a state of things which if prematurely brought about might be attended with considerable disadvantages. A manufacturing community must be held superior to a merely producing one, in science, education, physical strength, and those intellectual and moral qualities which a nation raised above the necessity of providing for mere means of subsistence has the opportunity of cultivating. The proposition has been started that in case of England's prolonged or permanent deprivation of a cotton supply from the United States, India possesses many advantages for the purpose of successfully competing with her in the manufacture of cotton. In the first place, granting that India becomes the chief and for a long space of time the only cotton producing country, England will labour in comparison under the serious disadvantage of having to import from a great distance, at great risk and at great expense, the raw material which her rival will have on the spot. Secondly, the manipulation required in cotton spinning is more adapted to the slender fingers of the Indian than the rough hands of an Englishman. Thirdly, labour is expensive in England while it is cheap in India; and lastly, cotton must be spun in a temperature which, though natural to the Hindoo, is artificial to the Englishman.

The question after all is a mere speculative one, since if India really possessed all these natural advantages over Great Britain for the purpose of cotton manufacture, it would in the event of becoming the chief producer of the raw material immediately engross the higher branch in the division of labour, which has till recently afforded prosperity to Lancashire. If we confine the discussion entirely to the advantages which India will possess in manufacturing her own cotton goods, that has been already decided by the fact that she does and always has manufactured the larger portion of them, and in time probably will manufacture sufficient for her own consumption. But in rivalling England in respect of manufactures for European customers, the advantage of having the raw material on the spot may at the least pair off with the corresponding advantage on the other side of having your customer close at hand. It would simply be manufacture and export on the one side, import and manufacture on the other; leaving the balance of natural advantages to be decided on some other ground. Physical fitness with respect to the sort of work to be done is more than counterbalanced by physical energy to do the work. The cheapness of labour per head in India affords no argument at all when, in calculating the total cost of the result, we find that the number of hands required or the length of time consumed has destroyed the apparent economy of individual cheapness. Then, there is the additional expense of more accommodation and superintendence, and of having to import coal and machinery; besides the loss which is entailed by the indolence, untrustworthiness, and apathy of the Indian labourer. The energy and skill of the English artisan are the gifts of nature which have superseded, and for a long time will continue to supersede, the natural advantages in respect of climate, numbers, and physical aptitude which possesses.

The direction, however, of national industry must depend upon the circumstances in which the country is placed by the course of political events as well as by the hand of nature. The transfer then of the colossal trade in the raw material from America to India will no doubt be a circumstance which will powerfully influence the determination of this question. When India has risen to the capacity of producing cotton in quantities sufficient and of a quality to meet the demands of Lancashire, it will shew that the skill and energy of the people have proved equal to their opportunities, and can, under the guidance of a prudent administration, insure their further progress. We have always regarded this great crisis in the cotton markets as the turning point in the history of Indian social life. The means by which the lower classes of this country are kept in their present state of degradation, are quite as effective and quite as artificial as those by which the progress of Europe was retarded by the priesthood of the Middle Ages. When all the circumstances under which ryots cultivate are taken into consideration, when we reflect upon the means which the village money-lender has in his power to maintain his degrading influence and to check the introduction of any healthier system, and consider also that the ryot by habitual indolence of mind and body has lost, if he ever possessed, the faculty of imbibing new ideas or of departing from the immediate grove of custom, we conclude that his emancipation must be the work of others. This pressing emergency of England on a subject which is almost one of life and death to large classes of her people is, to our mind, the one great external event which may, if English rulers and merchants do their duty, impart new life to India. If the results of this urgent demand, made in a sense by the whole world upon the natives of India, lead to their being brought into the system of the world's commerce and make them feel their own value and that of their labour, such a change in their mental and moral condition will be an important element in the question we are discussing. It is not too much to say that the ryot has been systematically and hopelessly depressed, and though to the village money-lender is due the chief part of the blame, the East India Company, from the selfish spirit of monopoly which they always displayed in matters of trade, must share in the reproach. In exactly the same spirit as that which the money-lender exhibits, they adopted the system of absorbing to themselves the whole produce of a district, and so far from allowing to the ryots the free disposal of it, they never even suffered them to know the price which it ultimately obtained when removed from their reach. The price paid by the Company's servants to the ryots was often thirty per cent. under the market rates of those districts which were not under the Company's rule. Forty years ago the cotton supplied to Great Britain by India equalled that which was supplied by America. Within the last fifteen years the supply from India has risen from 94,000 bales to 986,000 bales, and if the efforts of our merchants and rulers be proportioned to the need, this supply may very soon be doubled and in course of time, when waste spaces have been reclaimed and population increased and better educated, be indefinitely multiplied.

When such a success has been accomplished India will have done much to enable her, if necessary, to rival England in her cotton manufactures. When once a people have become emancipated from what we may almost call an artificial as well as a fostered state of degradation and have fairly embarked in a career of progress, they can easily become capable of fulfilling what is required of them. We may take it for granted that when affairs are ripe for Indian industry to take such a direction, new demands will have diverted English labour into other channels. There is no reason at all why India should not in time become a manufacturing community; in fact, with respect to the particular article of cotton and also coarse linen, she possesses natural advantages superior to those which are enjoyed by Great Britain. It is the acquired qualities of industry, energy, skill and integrity that India lacks. These qualities must be gained to some extent before she can become the great cotton producing country which Europe expects her to be, and when once gained her progress will always prove equal to her opportunities. At present, however, and for a long time to come, partly from want of numbers and partly from want of skill, it will be impossible to carve from her labouring population a class of artisans; and any attempt to stimulate or encourage such a direction of her industry will, we undertake to say, be a hopeless one.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEBATE ON THE WASTE LANDS BILL.

(*From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, March* 7.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington introduced the Bill to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, &c. He said that, since he obtained the permission of the Council to introduce this Bill, he had had the advantage of conferring with several of his hon'ble colleagues on the subject of the Bill, and the result had been that many important alterations had been made in the Bill as originally drawn. He (Mr. Harington) thought these alterations were great improvements, and that they would be generally concurred in;—*first*, the period of the advertisement mentioned in Section I. of the Bill had been extended from thirty days to three months. It was considered by the Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain and the Hon'ble Rajah Dinkur Rao that if the shorter period were retained many persons having an interest in the land proposed to be sold or otherwise disposed of, might be prevented, by absence or other cause, from hearing of the advertisement in time to admit of their appearing to prefer their claims or objections, and that injustice might in consequence often be done. These objections coming from such a source were entitled to much consideration. In Section V. words had been introduced giving the Collectors or other Officers power to extend the time within which persons intending to contest by a regular suit, orders rejecting their claims or objections should notify such intention, and the period allowed in Section XVIII. for instituting a suit for compensation after any land had been sold or otherwise disposed of on account of Government, had been enlarged from twelve months to three years. In Section VI. the word "persons" had been substituted for the word "Judges," in order to shew clearly that the Local Governments were not to be considered as restricted to official persons in constituting a Court under the Section. The local Government would no doubt deem it advisable that one or more of the persons appointed to be Judges of such Courts should be persons not in the service of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then applied to the Hon'ble the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and, on the suspension of the Rules, moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie said that, from the nature and objects of this Bill, it undoubtedly ought to have been subjected to public criticism by publication in the *Gazette* in the ordinary way. But being introduced at this very late period of our legislative year the result of such publication would have been to postpone the passing of the Bill for several months; and, believing that those interested or likely to be interested in the purchase of Waste Lands would much prefer the passing of such a Bill at once, he would offer no objection to the measure, though he thought it right to point out this departure from the usual wholesome rule of publication.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington expressed his entire concurrence in what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie. The Bill would have been brought in on a very much earlier date, but before it was introduced it was thought advisable to consult the various local Governments upon its provisions. The replies of some of these Governments had only lately been received, which had caused the delay that had taken place in the introduction of the Bill, and which the Government very much regretted.

The Hon'ble the President said he quite concurred in the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie, and he thought it would have been much better if the Bill could have been brought forward in time for being published; but, considering the important interests awaiting a decision it was very desirable that the Bill should be passed without further delay. In regard to the extension of the period during which claims might be submitted for possession of the land, it must be remembered that on one side the interests of the intending purchaser and Government were identical, the one in obtaining the land, the other in bringing it under cultivation, and their influence would be much weightier than that of any probable claimants: the Government therefore, could not be too careful in guarding the rights of any just claimants. It would be the duty of the Executive Government to make it thoroughly known in every part of the country that Waste Lands were under sale, and in the instructions for the composition of the Courts of Adjustment to convey their desire that the interests of all parties should be fairly represented.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan said, it occurred to him to suggest the adoption of a practice which was found very useful in Ceylon, and was likely to prevent lands, which had rightful owners, being offered for sale by the Government. The practice he referred to was that all lands which were supposed to belong to the Government, and were considered suitable for sale, were surveyed and their boundaries marked out beforehand, so that there always was a stock of land ready prepared for the market. This previous survey and demarcation of the land was a matter of local notoriety, giving all who were interested an opportunity of coming forward before the lands were offered for sale at all; and, moreover, it prevented persons who were desirous of purchasing lands from being subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience or delay. The adoption of a simple expedient like this in India would let the public know what lands were available, and would enable intending settlers to make their arrangements much more easily than they could at present. Although the land Rules in Ceylon presumed that a special preliminary application was made in reference to each lot of ground requesting that it might be surveyed and the boundaries marked out previously to its sale, and that a regulated advance was made for the expenses which was to be returned, if the land was not knocked down to the applicant, the actual fact was that the lands available for sale by Government were all first surveyed and demarcated, and then advertised from time to time, after which intending purchasers chose for themselves.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said, that the following steps had been taken in Bengal with reference to the survey and measurement of Waste Lands:—It had been found as yet impossible to undertake a general survey of all the Districts in which Waste Lands were situated. Such a survey could not be commenced in Assam until some of the survey parties now employed in Bengal were available. But even in Assam Surveyors had been sent to survey and mark off all such lands as had been applied for by purchasers. In Cachar, where demarcation preparatory to a general survey had commenced, the Officers engaged in the operation were instructed first to survey and lay down the boundaries of all lands actually granted and sold, and then, as to the remainder, to divide them off in blocks of convenient size with distinct land marks, natural where they were to be had, and pillars built of masonry if natural boundaries did not exist. In Darjeeling, which consisted chiefly of Waste Lands, a topographical survey had been completed some time ago, and a map was now in the possession of the Superintendent, shewing the position of the various streams and spurs of mountains. This map was accessible to intending purchasers, and on reference to it any land applied for could be approximately marked off and disposed of under the rules for the sale of Waste Lands. Occasionally, uncertainty as to the exact boundary might arise from deficiencies in the map, or rather from its not being fully understood by those using it, but in any such case the matter was practically settled without difficulty by the Superintendent, the purchaser being willing to abide by his decision.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan explained that, in the observations which he had made, he had not contemplated that all the Waste Lands of a Province should be surveyed and marked out in anticipation. Certain part of a District were usually peculiarly suited for early settlement as being the most eligible. What he meant to suggest was that each local Government should ascertain what lands were more immediately desirable for settlement, and should have them surveyed so as to prepare a stock of land beforehand ready for the market, all questions of title, boundary, and the like would thus be settled before the sale. He thought it was hardly becoming that any land should be brought by the Government into the market the right to which might be reasonably questioned. The Bill before the Council was quite in harmony with the practice to which he had referred, and he had made these suggestions only because he thought they were likely to be of public utility. In India an intending purchaser often did not know where Government lands suited to his purpose were to be found. In Ceylon, although the law was much the same as here in practice, all the land was surveyed and mapped out beforehand, and intending settlers became aware by the Government advertisements what lands were to be had, and waited till the next periodical sale.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

THE INCOME TAX.

(*From the Hurkaru, March* 9.)

We observe that the *Friend of India* has exhibited strong tendencies in favor of continuing the Income Tax, on the ground that it is not oppressive. The term oppressive, we imagine, is of relative significance. If a man gets his thousand a month, and knows nothing of the importunate calls of his landlord and tradesmen, he may calmly advocate the disbursement of the sum required by the Income Tax Collector, and conclude readily enough that in his own case there is no experience of any feeling of oppression. The question is, however, what really makes this particular Tax oppressive in the eyes of the majority of those who have to pay it? We think that two grounds might be adduced against it. No one, for a single moment, dreams that he is performing an act of patriotism in paying it. We all remember its origin too well to be misled by any high sounding phrases of that sort. If we were circumstanced as England was, when the Income Tax was first imposed, we might be content to bear the burden with equanimity, if not with satisfaction. We might then have felt that we were undergoing a sacrifice for the honour of our country, and that we were only discharging an ordinary duty in submitting to privations on that account,—but is it so with us? We unhesitatingly answer, by no means. It was on account of the enormous expenditure caused by the mutinies that the tax was originally introduced and the general feeling is, that the innocent have had to pay for the misdoings of the guilty. We urge this as one strong ground for getting rid of a tax, which can be only odious as tending to keep alive a continual sense of injustice in the minds of a considerable and influential part of the community, and for many reasons it is very desirable to do away with this feeling. But, independently of this very important consideration, the Income Tax is really felt to be oppressive by the vast majority of the tax-payers, and especially by those who remember the times preceding the great disturbances. People remember that it was then possible to live with some degree of comfort and ease, even in Calcutta, but now they know to their cost that, on a moderate income, it is really a hard "battle of life" to make their income cover their expenditure. Illustrations of a nature to prove this assertion conclusively can be met with on all hands, and we have no doubt that every one is acquainted with instances among his own acquaintances, where the Income Tax has only been looked upon as an unmitigated evil. Taken in connection with the rise in price of almost every article of necessity within the last five years, we venture to say that Sir C. Trevelyan could not perform a more popular act than that of doing away with this most obnoxious impost. The injustice of the Tax has been more keenly felt since Mr Laing's last Budget speech, because an almost universal conviction prevails that no pressing necessity exists for its further continuance owing to the improved state of the Finances. And though we hold that works of public improvement are urgently needed, yet we are decidedly of opinion that, if Government would only consent to forego its intermeddling policy and give more encouragement to private Companies than it has hitherto done, many of these works would be undertaken and successfully carried out, without any expense to the State, and with good profit to the shareholders of any Company prepared to initiate them. This alone would have afforded sufficient relief to the finances to render the Income Tax a matter of comparatively little moment. But with regard to the oppressiveness of the Tax we might take the illustration, say of a family consisting of a man and his wife, with three children, endeavouring to exist in comfort on 300 Rupees a month. Their expenses may be calculated as follows:—

House Rent	80
Servants	60
Gharry	35
Living	70
Total	245
Add Income Tax	12
Medical attendance and medicines	12
Taxes...	3
Grand Total	272

The above account includes only bare necessaries, and leaves the paltry sum of 28 rupees a month for clothing for five persons, besides the education of those who are of an age to need it. Then, if we take the case of a man of education and respectable position,—and there are many such who receive no higher pay,—anxious to provide by insurance, or by other means against the many contingencies of life in India, it will be easily seen that the Income Tax cannot possibly be looked upon in that quarter with much favour. Some people may think our estimate high, but a little knowledge and consideration will show that it is not so for any one holding a situation of average respectability; and, in fact, we believe that it would put down as moderate by most persons with local experience. We know that it is held as sound doctrine by political economists that increased taxation is an incentive to increased exertion; but how this doctrine can be applied to the vast numbers of men who receive fixed salaries, is not obvious to ordinary intellects. No increase of exertion on their part can possibly increase the number of berths available, so that there is actually no incentive whatever for a greater display of energy. We do earnestly hope, therefore, that Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his forthcoming Budget, will be able to dispense with the aid of this most unpopular form of taxation, which, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of our very able contemporary, is not unreasonably regarded by a large section of the community, both native and European, as being eminently oppressive, because it is unequal in its incidence, inquisitorial in its nature, and in the present state of the cash balances no longer necessary.

CHINCHONA CULTIVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, March* 9.)

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood, Bart, Secretary of State for India (Public), to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 16th January 1863, No. 2:—

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Letters, in the Revenue Department, dated October 10th (No. 73) October 23rd (No. 75,) and November 18th (No. 82) of 1862, transmitting the proceedings of your Government connected with the cultivation of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherry Hills.

2. The complete success which has hitherto attended this important experiment is very satisfactory, and I am of opinion that it has now reached a stage at which it has become necessary to take effective steps both to ensure the steady annual increase of the area of the Government plantations in the Neilgherries, and the introduction of the Chinchona into other hill districts.

3. I, therefore, approve of your resolution to plant 150 acres annually, for at least ten years, so that, at the end of that period, there may be a prospect of obtaining a very large harvest of quinine-yielding bark. No return can be expected before that time, so far as bark is concerned; but I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 15th (No. 54), 1862, in which it is stated that an infusion of the leaves of *C. succirubra*, which had spontaneously fallen from plants in the Darjeeling nursery in June and July, had been administered to patients suffering from intermittent fever, who were cured without any other medicine whatever. If the Chinchona leaves can thus be turned to account, a return on the outlay may be obtained almost immediately, while great additional benefit will be derived from the cultivation of the plants. The medicinal properties of the leaves can be tested on a very much larger scale in your Presidency than at Darjeeling, and I desire that measures may be taken for obtaining an analysis of the leaves, and that a supply may be sent to some one of the Government hospitals for trial.

4. Chinchona cultivation should be introduced into the other hill districts of your Presidency, as well as into Coorg. The two great objects of the experiment are the provision of an abundant and certain supply of bark for the use of hospitals and troops; and the spread of the cultivation throughout the hill districts, in order to bring the remedy within the reach of frequenters of jungles, and of the Native population generally. Your Government has very justly observed that "the experiment cannot be regarded as a mere money speculation," nor are the commercial advantages that may be derived from it to be considered as other than a secondary consideration; though of course a return for the outlay, and the spread of Chinchona cultivation by private enterprise, are very desirable in themselves.

5. The Collectors of Coimbatore and Madura, in concert with Mr. M'Ivor, should be directed to take the earliest opportunities that offer, of introducing Chinchona cultivation into the hill districts of their Collectorates; and a request to the same effect should be sent to the Commissioner of Mysore, with respect to Coorg, where there are many coffee planters who would doubtless be willing to undertake this cultivation.

6. Your resolution to offer a certain number of plants for sale every year at a moderate price, will have the important effect of extending the cultivation over a wider area. Two companies have already been formed in London for the object of cultivating Chinchona, in combination with coffee and tea, in the Western Neilgherries and Wynaad; and I observe that Mr. Lascelles, the Agent of one of these Companies, has already bespoken 10,000 out of the 20,000 plants which are to be sold next year. Chinchona, when grown together with coffee, is likely to be a profitable investment, especially if the leaves can be turned to account, notwithstanding the greater length of time that must elapse before any profit can be expected from the former. I am, therefore, inclined to take a more hopeful view of the prospect of capital being invested in this speculation than your Government has been able to do; and I desire that every legitimate encouragement may be extended to individuals or companies who may undertake Chinchona cultivation.

7. I cordially approve of the increase of salary which you have allowed to Mr. M'Ivor, to whose great skill as a propagator, and zeal and intelligence in superintending the experiment, the success which has now been attained is mainly due.

8. The Monthly Reports from the Superintendent of Chinchona plantations should be transmitted to me as soon after receipt as possible and in addition to the number and condition of the plants, and the area under cultivation they should also contain information, respecting the number of plants sold or otherwise disposed of, the localities to which they are sent, and the prospects of Chinchona cultivation by private enterprise.

Order thereon, 5th March 1863, No. 471.

1. Ordered to be communicated to the Superintendent of the Chinchona Plantations, the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, the Board of Revenue, the Collectors of Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and Malabar, and to the Commissioner of Mysore.

2. The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, will arrange for obtaining an analysis of the leaves of the Chinchona and trying the experiment referred to in paragraph 3; and Mr M'Ivor will be requested to inform him of what quantity of leaves he can supply for the purpose.

3. With reference to paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the Despatch, the Government observe that they have already expressed their intention "of extending every legitimate encouragement to private enterprise." A considerable number of plants has already been ordered by private individuals, and several cases of them have been supplied to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, Professor Lees, of Calcutta, and others. The Government have provided funds for planting out an additional area of 150 acres on the Neilgherries in the ensuing year; and as the Chinchona flourish so well on those hills and Government possess an ample extent of suitable land there as well as other facilities for the extensive propagation and successful cultivation of the plant, it is by no means desirable that they should open plantations in other localities, in which it would be difficult to secure skilful superintendence. The object of Her Majesty's Secretary of State will be best met by instructing the Collectors of the Districts marginally* noted, in the hill tracts of which the Chinchona may succeed, to notify publicly that plants can be purchased from the Superintendent of the Chinchona Plantations at the moderate rate of 4 Annas each, and that Government will afford every reasonable assistance to intending planters.

* Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Kurnool.
Cuddapah.
North Arcot.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
Malabar.
Madura.
Tinnevelly.
South Canara.

4. Mr. M'Ivor will be requested as soon as possible to prepare a Manual of instructions, with such illustrations as may be necessary, for the propagation and cultivation of the Chinchona. The Manual will be printed and published by Government.

5. The Commissioner of Mysore and the Resident of Travancore and Cochin will be addressed as regards the introduction of the Chinchona into Coorg and the territories of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin; and Mr. McIvor will be desired to afford them every information which they may need in the matter.

6. With reference to paragraph 6, Mr. McIvor will be requested to state what number of plants be has supplied to other Governments and to private individuals, and what number the Government can safely offer to the public immediately and at successive periods to be named by him.

7. Mr. McIvor will attend to the instructions in paragraph 8 in preparing his future monthly Reports.

(True Extract.)
J. D. Sim, Secy. to Government.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

(*From the Times, Feb.* 18.)

(from our vienna correspondent.)

Vienna, *Feb.* 14.

In my letter of the 12th inst. it was stated that a convention for the purpose of suppressing insurrection in the kingdom of Poland had been concluded between Prussia and Russia, and I am now able to give some further information on the subject. The engagements entered into by the Prussian Government are in substance as follows:—

"If Russian troops are forced by the insurgents to cross the frontier into Prussia they shall not be obliged to lay down their arms. Should revolutionary bands be driven across the Prussian frontier the Russian troops shall be at liberty to pursue them. On the demand of the St. Petersburg Government Prussian troops will act, either separately or in conjunction with the Russian forces, against the insurgents."

In diplomatic circles it is stated that Austria was requested to become a party to the convention, and that Count Rechberg refused to have anything to do with proceedings which cannot fail to excite the indignation of the civilized world. Prince Gortschakoff still asserts that the Austrian Government affords clandestine support to the insurgents in the kingdom of Poland, but the charge is so absurd that it hardly merits refutation. The Emperor prorogued the Galician Diet in order that the sufferings of the Poles and the abominable tyranny of the Russian Government might not be trumpeted forth to the world, and his Ministers of War and Police do all in their power to keep the Galician Poles from rendering assistance to their distressed fellow-countrymen. Hitherto the conduct of this Government has been strictly correct, and there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to be so. A few days ago the Duke de Gramont and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs exchanged opinions in regard to Poland, and Count Rechberg is reported to have said that Austria desired to see that country in a position which should be in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Powers in 1815. A few days ago I forwarded to you some striking passages from a circular which Lord Castlereagh in 1815 addressed to the Vienna Congress, and you must now permit me to return to the subject. Russia, Austria, and Prussia replied at length to the British Statesman's note, and on the 21st of February, 1815, the Prince de Talleyrand declared in Congress "that his Majesty the King of France approved the principles upheld by the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty." In their reply to Lord Castlereagh's circular, the Russian Plenipotentiaries said* "that the justice and liberality of the principles contained in the English note had caused the most lively satisfaction to His Majesty the Emperor, who will do all in his power to ameliorate the position of the Poles, and to protect their nationality." The Russian Plenipotentiaries laid great stress on the "political loyalty" of Russia, and observed that Europe need not feel any alarm if a part of the Polish nation should be attached to the Russian empire "by means of constitutional ties (*par des liens constitutionnels*)." The Austrian Plenipotentiaries declared † that their Sovereign the Emperor would not have objected to the re-establishment of a kingdom of Poland, "under an independent and national Polish Government," as Austria had never considered a free and independent Poland a rival and hostile Power; but that he had made his wishes subservient (*subordonne ses vœux*) to those of the other Powers. In the last paragraph of the Austrian note it is said that the Emperor entirely approves the remarks made by Lord Castlereagh "in regard to the future fate of the Polish people." The Prussian reply ‡ is in the same sense as the Austrian, but the language used by M. von. Hardenberg appears to me to be vague and unsatisfactory. According to a diplomatic *on dit*, England, France, and Austria were not satisfied with the way in which the Polish question was settled by the Congress, and in as far as Austria was concerned there is reason to believe that the report is correct. All the Austrian papers condemn the policy of the Prussian Government, is degrading herself by playing catchpoll for Russia.

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* This annex to the protocols is marked "N."

† In the annex to the protocols the Austrian note is marked "O."

‡ The Prussian note is marked "P."

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toward the Poles, and some of the leading organs of the Vienna press ask what the Western Powers will say to the gross violation of the principle of non-intervention. The *Presse* expresses its satisfaction that Austria will not follow the example of Prussia, "who The Austrian Cabinet has prohibited the export of arms, sithes, and ammunition from Galicia and the Bukowina to Russia and Russian Poland.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains a telegram from Lemberg, in which it is said that the Russian reports relative to the loss sustained by the insurgent corps under Langiewitz are greatly exaggerated. A certain Moreau, who purposely took a detachment of Polish "sithemen" under the fire of a Russian battery, was tried by a court-martial and hanged by order of Lengiewitz, who is now in the mountains, near St. Krzyz (not far from Wengrow), with 5,000 tolerably well-armed men. Both official and private advices confirm the statements made by the Polish insurgents relative to the barbarous cruelty of the Russians. In the neighbourhood of Tomaszow, which is not far from Zamosc, a Colonel Bedragra has committed terrible atrocities. He had three persons "gradually" (*allmalig*) put to death, and Captain Zowadski and Lieutenant Wasiliwski acted as executioners. The fear of the insurgents to fall alive into the hands of their enemies makes them fight like demons, and the cruelty of the Russians has greatly contributed to the spread of the insurrection. The Ministerial *General Correspondence* learns from Lemberg that Langiewitz has informed the Russian officer who commands the troops opposed to him that he, "by way of reprisal," has had a certain number of his prisoners shot. The organization of the insurgent bands is progressing rapidly, and the commanders of the different corps have given strict orders to their inferiors to avoid regular battles with the Russians. Four detachments of insurgents have managed to get from Poland into Lithuania, where they are engaged in insurrectionizing the rural districts. Two of the detachments crossed the Boug at no great distance from Brzesc-Litewski, and it must be concluded that the garrison of that fortress is very weak, as it made no attempt to molest the insurgents. A few days ago the Russian regiment Ismailoff crossed the Boug at Terespol, and it is supposed that it is now quartered in the abovementioned stronghold. The Warsaw authorities deny that the insurrection has spread to Lithuania, Volhynia Podolia, and the Ukraine, but the proclamation of the state of siege in those provinces must be considered proof positive that the Grand Duke Constantine and his ruthless Adlatus say the thing which is not. By letters taken from a Russian Cabinet messenger, the insurgents learnt that the Stadtholder of Poland hated Austria more than ever, and that Prussia "offered" to assist Russia in quelling the insurrection. Some letters written by the Grand Duchess were sent back to her by the President of the National Committee, who had previously affixed to them the revolutionary seal. Kurowski, "the military chief in the Voivode of Cracow," has announced to his fellow-countrymen that the results of his victory at Sosnovice, on the Prusso-Polish frontier, were 100,000 silver roubles, 100 cwt. of powder, and 80 guns and sabres. "The hero of the days," says Kurowski, "was Cieszkowski, the commander of the sithemen, who had his horse killed under him, and was twice wounded." The reinforcements sent from St. Petersburg to Poland are two Guard cavalry regiments, the mobile divisions of the Guard Cossack and Alaman regiments, His Majesty's regiment of Guard Lancers, the Grodno regiment of Guard Hussars, and a Guard battery. Reliable information has been given me that the petty nobles in Russian Poland are at the head of the insurrection, which is not approved of by the great landed proprietors, "as the movement is a democratic one."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(*From the Times, Feb.* 18.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHARLESTON, *Jan.* 18.

THE traveller who at this moment pursues his slow and toilsome journey through the Confederate States and endeavours to chronicle his impressions is very liable to lay himself open to the same satire which Smollett's last book of *Travels* provoked from Sterne. Smollett, shortly before his death at Leghorn, and being at the time in wretched health, published, under the title of *Travels in Italy*, a narrative of his tour in that country. In reference to this book Sterne remarked "that the learned Smellfungus did not so much describe the objects he saw as his own miserable feeling." Great is my temptation at this moment to descant upon the hardships of a long journey in Secessia—the extreme difficulty of obtaining a seat in the crowded railroad cars, the weariness of thus travelling night and day for hundreds of miles at the rate of 12 miles an hour—the occasional privilege of riding in the baggage-car in company with at least one, and sometimes with two or three coffins; the indifference with which the occupants of these coffins are assessed at the ordinary rate and pay, through their representatives, the ordinary fare of living passengers; the miseries to which, when a link in the railroad is missing, you are subjected in "the stage," of which, assuming that the distance to be surmounted is 40 miles, my experience has been that you pay $8 for the privilege of walking up to your knees in North Carolina mud 30 out of the 40. The hunger, thirst, filth, sleeplessness, and fatigue, not to mention the sights and smells inseparable from the passage by railroad of dense masses of soldiers, and with which every traveller in America during these last 20 months has become abundantly acquainted. But if the difficulties and hardships of passing from Richmond to Charleston are great and oppressive, all is forgotten so soon as Charleston is reached. One of the cleanest, most decorous, and orderly of towns meets your view, containing none of that pecant foreign element, male and female, with which the streets of Richmond are thronged; exhibiting but few soldiers in the streets, abundant as the garrison which defends the city is represented as being; offering plenty of clean and cheap food and excellent hotels, which are largely appreciated by every sojourner who has been compelled to pass some weeks in Richmond. The more opportunities a stranger possesses of seeing the other States of the Confederacy the more hopeless does the effort to subjugate such a mighty area as that of the ten States now in open rebellion appear, and the more intelligent is his appreciation of the unparalleled sacrifices which have been imposed upon Virginia. On the night of my arrival here a large ball was given by the members of General Beauregard's Staff, and it would have been difficult for a stranger suddenly introduced into the ballroom to credit the assertion that the country which could exhibit its daughters in such gay and brilliant dresses had been for nearly two years shut out by blockade from Paris and Europe. It is scarcely an extravagant statement to assert that, even in their present so-called destitute condition, such States as South Carolina and Georgia possess all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life to an extent unsurpassed in the richest countries of the Old World.

To assert that Charleston, in its present attitude, is impregnable would obviously be a ludicrous fallacy; but it is none the less true that it could not be taken without an enormous force attacking simultaneously by sea and land, and that the attack, even in that case, would have to be conducted with desperate valour before it could be successful. At the entrance of the harbour Fort Sumter, thoroughly repaired and mounting enormous guns *en barbette*, frowns at the blockaders, while the neighbouring points, on Morris Island and Sullivan's Island, from which the memorable attack upon the fort on the 13th of April, 1861, was conducted, are in possession of the Confederates and are not likely to pass out of their hands. Behind Fort Sumter, a new fort, which takes its name from General Ripley, and is built almost entirely of palmetto wood, enhances the difficulty to which ships are exposed in approaching the town. In reference to the palmetto tree—the peculiar emblem of the State of South Carolina—it should be noticed that it possesses far more valuable properties than strangers would be apt to imagine. Palmetto wood is much used for facing wharves and other works under water, as it is never injured by the teredo. It affords excellent material for the construction of forts, inasmuch as cannon balls soon lose their force in its spongy substance, and while they penetrate but little they make no extended fractures, nor do they detach any dangerous splinters. The top of the tree yields a substance resembling cabbage, which makes an excellent vegetable, tasting much like the heart of the artichoke or like vegetable marrow. The large, thick, fan-like leaves are converted into light but durable hats. The palmetto grows only on lands adjacent to the sea, and the attempt to induce it to grow at Columbia, the seat of the State Legislature has hitherto been a failure.

But to return to Charleston, although for obvious reasons I do not feel myself at liberty to enter into details with regard to its fortifications, it may be stated that all that two of the most accomplished engineer officers of the Confederary—Generals Lee and Beauregard—could suggest or devise has been done to strengthen the town on its land side. General Lee, before he was moved to Virginia and assumed his present high position, was for some time in command of Charleston, and by him the first line of land defences was planned and executed. This line has grown and expanded at the inspiration of General Beauregard into a perfect network of earthworks and redoubts, reaching from the Cooper River on the north to the Ashley River on the south. It is not likely that so scientific an engineer as General Beauregard would be fully satisfied with his system of defences until he had spent four or five years in perfecting them. Suffice it to say that in the opinion of competent judges they are sufficiently strong to defy a force ten times stronger than is ever likely to be brought against them. In addition to this, a very slight acquaintance with the country in the neighbourhood of Charleston satisfies the spectator how impossible it is for an invading army to penetrate such lagoons and swamps and forests as lie between the frequent rivers which intersect the surface of South Carolina. I had occasion last week to go to Pocataligo, about half way between Charleston and Savannah, to inspect the battlefield on which the Federals recently encountered a very inferior force, and were by them routed and driven back to their gunboats. Between Pocataligo and Charleston a dozen low-lying swampy rivers, such as the Ashepoo, the Combahee, the North and South Edisto, and many more, find their way to the sea, and along their banks the far-famed rice plantations of South Carolina present their glistenning, unctuous surface to the sun, and scarcely afford foothold to anything heavier than a foxhound. On the highest ridge of land between these rivers the sandy soil is covered with a growth of pinewood, which is everywhere fringed with a dense undergrowth of evergreen shrubs. Everywhere the beautiful evergreen water oak, which resembles our English ilex, but grows to a far larger size, delights the eye, and is covered on every branch with long weepers of parasitical moss, which give to the forest trees a weird-like aspect as of giants with hoary, streaming beards. It is through such a country as this that an invading army would have to advance to attack Charleston from the land side. It requires but one look at this country to make one understand why, during a war of 21 months, the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, which for miles and miles is conveyed upon trestlwork, has never been cut, and why there is little danger of its being cut in the future.

In addition to the other land and sea defences of Charleston, great credit is due to its defenders for the energy with which they have built and equipped two large ironclad rams, which are now lying at the wharf, and are likely to be very prominently heard of if ever the long-threatened assault shall fall upon the devoted head of this "pestilent nest of sedition." Three other similar ironclad rams are in an advanced stage of progress. As regards the efficiency of the blockade which clutches the throat of Charleston-harbour, it may be that nothing more efficient could, under the circumstances, be instituted by any nation; but, if the efficiency of a blockade be tested by the frequency of the capture of ships attempting egress and ingress, it is a farce so consider Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, and Mobile effectually blockaded. Scarcely a dark night passes but a vessel goes into or out of one these ports; and yet it would be difficult, so far as the number of blockading vessels is concerned, for any nation to institute a more restrictive blockade. The truth appears to be that, if it was difficult for any nation to institute an efficient blockade in the days of sailing vessels—and how difficult it was the British nation fully learnt in their long war at the beginning of this century with France—it is almost impossible to do so in these days of steam. Swift vessels of light draught, painted lead colour, so as scarcely to be visible at a distance of 30 yards, and consuming coal which emits only a light vapoury smoke, laugh the blockade to scorn as they noiselessly emerge from or creep into their sheltering harbours at a slow, stealthy pace, which is attended by no sound from screw or paddle. There are vessels which, during this war, have run into and out of Southern harbours some 50 times, and have scarcely had one shot fired at them. The world has learnt many truths from the gigantic struggle which for two years has convulsed this continent, but it is doubtful whether any more pregnant lesson has been taught than the impossibility, in our times, of instituting a rigorous blockade along an extended and difficult line of coast, be the maritime power of the nation instituting it what it may. The success of one large Charleston firm in the blockade-running business is no secret either North or South, and was detailed to me in its full particulars many months ago in New York. My only object in alluding to this firm at present is in order that justice may be done to the liberality which its enlightened managers have evinced in their dealings with the Confederate Government. No ship which belongs to Messrs. Fraser and Co.—the firm of which I am speaking—ever reaches Charleston-wharf without its invoice being submitted to General Beauregard, with the cost of each item fully marked, and with a request that he will select from the cargo at his own price whatever will, in his opinion, be useful to the Confederate Government. It is possible that this liberality may have brought its own reward, as it is understood that the Confederate Government have paid for what they have selected higher prices than Messrs. Fraser are likely to have asked; but when it is mentioned in connexion with the fact that there is no charity or public institution in the city of Charleston to which the managers of the firm of Fraser and Co. are not munificent subscribers, it must be conceded that very high praise is their due, although they are not apparently of such a make as to value very highly this public mention of their good deeds.

It is hardly necessary to state that nothing has as yet been done to repair the damage inflicted upon Charleston by the terrible fire which swept from river to river on December 12, 1861. From that moment until the present hour the fate of the city has been so doubtful that it has not been thought worth while to build up, in order that (as seemed at one time very probable) the Yankees might destroy. But the fearful havoc and devastation then inflicted upon the town, and which were at the time triumphantly pointed at by the North as the work of incendiary negroes, are still awfully manifest, and place the fire of Charleston in the category of the great conflagrations of this century. There seems every reason to believe that, if the large building in which I am now writing—the Mills-house—had caught, the fire would have swept down to the battery, and consumed all the richest and finest portion of the town. The inhabitants are never tired of telling stories of the disinterested zeal, devotion, and energy of the black population upon this trying occasion. Men and women of colour suffered their own houses to be burnt without making an attempt to save anything, while their efforts were frantic to save the plate and linen of the white families to which they were attached as slaves. There is throughout South Carolina a cheerfulness and contentment about the slaves which can scarcely be paralleled in any other State. In the plantations near Columbia which I visited last week it would be difficult to find upon earth so light-hearted, contented, and prosperous a labouring class as the black population. At one of these plantations, the owner of which is now attached to General Lee's army in Virginia, the eagerness and affection with which we, who had lately come from Virginia, were cross-questioned about the health and well-being of "Massa Frank" were touching to witness.

The principal interest, so far as active operations are concerned, is at this moment directed towards the coast of North Carolina. The weather along that bleak and exposed coast is, as I write, more than usually boisterous, and the almost daily record which reaches us describes some United States' transport or sailing vessel aground off the coast. The difficulty of extensive operations along such a shore at this time of year must be great indeed. Extravagant estimates of immense forces of Yankees said to be advancing against Goldsborough and Wilmington have long been current. There is, however, plenty to justify the belief that a formidable attack is likely to be made upon the ribs of North Carolina; but, even if it were successful, of what avail would it be unless accompanied by a simultaneous descent upon Richmond from the North? The mind is weary of dwelling upon these repeated scenes of wanton, purposeless, unnecessary slaughter. Day by day we are becoming more fully acquainted with the full truth about the recent fearful battle of Murfreesborough, and the repulse of the Federals from Vicksburg, and day by day the wantonness of the slaughter at Murfreesborough becomes more apparent. What has been gained by it? By the Confederates, who fight on the defensive, much; by the Federals, whose only object is to gain great victories and dissipate the armies of their foe, worse than nothing. Vicksburg still holds its own, and, in the opinion of all competent authorities, will continue so to do. I am assured that Port Hudson, that other point on the river which it is essential to the Confederates to hold, is as strong as its neighbour. What are the prospects of the Federals in this quarter, what their prospects in Virginia, what in North and South Carolina, what everywhere?

For four and a half months it has been my duty to assist in chronicling events upon this continent, though since I came south of the Potomac not more than one letter out of three that I have sent has reached its destination. During that period, with unbroken monotony, the tide of victory has set in favour of the Confederates. All the decided successes—such as the second battle of Manassas, the battle of Fredericksburg, and others—have been gained by them; and a thousand lesser incidents—such as the foundering of the Monitor at sea and the successful explosion of a torpedo in the Yazoo River—have made strongly in their favour. Everywhere, throughout Secessia, the most astonishing and almost incredible harmony pervades men, women, and children. Against these facts the Federals have to set such doubtful triumphs as the battles of Sharpsburg and Murfreesborough. They have confessedly less able Generals than their opponents; they have a population rent by political schisms, unstable as to its objects of pursuit, agreeing only as to the propriety of mutual recriminations. Can it be possible that Mr. Seward and the Washington Cabinet are blind to the inevitable consequences of a contest which is carried on under such conditions?

NAVAL AND MILITARY GOSSIP.

(*From Army and Navy Gazette, Feb.* 14.)

SINCE our last publication, the deaths of no less than four general officers have been officially reported. They are—General Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, Colonel of the 16th Regiment; Lieutenant-General Thomas Burke, Colonel of the 10th Regiment, whose decease was erroneously stated by an Irish paper to have taken place some weeks since; Major-General John Cox, Colonel of the 88th Regiment; and Major-General Arthur H. Trevor, formerly of the 59th and 4th Regiments. The promotions consequent on the death of the last-named officer were gazetted last night. Those which will follow the other deaths are as follows:—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, K.C.B., Colonel of the 6th Regiment, to be General; Major-Generals Charles Ash Windham, C.B., Colonel of the 46th Regiment, and J. R. Craufurd, commanding the Guards, to be Lieutenant-Generals; Colonels T. Crombie, Unattached, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, H. E. Doherty, late of the 14th Hussars, and A. H. Ferryman, late of the 75th Regiment, to be Major-Generals; Lieutenant Colonels R. M. Best, 86th Regiment, F. Walker, Royal Canadian Rifles, and H. C. Brewster, 76th Regiment, to be Colonels; Majors G. W. Patey, 56th Regiment, W. G. Cameron, 4th Regiment, and W. Rickman, 6th Depot Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains C. Sim, Royal Engineers, M. M'Creagh, 4th Dragoon Guards, and H. A. Smyth, Royal Artillery, to be Majors in the Army.

ACCORDING to a letter received by the last mail from New Zealand, "war is imminent, and both Sir George Grey and General Cameron have tendered their resignations, unless backed up from home with 15,000 troops." This is indeed startling news, and might well set us thinking whether there is not such a thing as paying too dearly for one's whistle. So far as we can learn, however, no official accounts have been received corroborating these statements, and notwithstanding the very difficult task before them, there is yet room for hoping that the colony may be brought to a satisfactory state without any such serious demand upon the mother country. General Cameron returns home because of the change in the organization of the local staff, and not for any political reason.

As we stated last week the claim of the Colonels promoted for distinguished service during the Crimean war has been decided in the negative. Sir George Lewis gave this answer to their champion, Colonel Lindsay, in the House of Commons, on Thursday night. General Lindsay, indefatigable to the last, has moved for returns upon the subject which we presume he wishes to put forth by way of protest. We all know the story of the Chief Justice, who when a defeated suitor protested against his decision, said, "Well then, protest Sir, and go home." We suspect this will be the case with Colonel Lindsay and his proteges.

LETTERS innumerable pour in upon us respecting a brevet on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. We have the best reason to believe, however, that no Army promotions will be made in consequence of that event, although it is possible that the honours of the Bath may be bestowed in a very few instances.

THE Army Estimates will be laid before Paliament next week. On this occasion the cost of the disembodied Militia will be thrown in and the gross estimate will be thereby unduly increased for purposes of comparison.

SOME difference of opinion appears to have arisen respecting the part which the Volunteers should take on the occasion of the great demonstration which will take place when the Princes Alexandra passes through London. A guard of honour composed of Volunteers was proferred at Gravesend to receive Her Royal Highness on landing; but Lord Sydney, the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, objects on the ground that there is no precedent for Volunteers forming a guard of honour for Royalty. It has been suggested that the Volunteers should line the streets of London through which the Royal procession is to pass; but considering that the route from the Bricklayers' Arms to Paddington is over six miles, and that something over 20,000 men would be required for this distance, we apprehend that this would be beyond the available strength of the Metropolitan Volunteers to accomplish. We trust, however, that some more feasible means will be found of showing the Princess her new countrymen in the guise so well calculated to show the security with which her future throne will be surrounded.

WE hear that Captain D'Eyncourt is likely to be Flag-Captain to Sir Michael Seymour at Portsmouth. This announcement will doubtless cause great surprise throughout the Service, as, if Sir Michael had been permitted by the Admiralty to have exercised the privilege supposed always to be allowed to flag-officers, he would have selected Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., for this duty. Captain Hall is a distinguished man; he has worked his way up to the high rank which he now holds from a very subordinate position in the Service, entirely by his own exertions, and we are quite sure that both Sir Michael and himself will feel hurt at this slight which has been passed upon him. It may be argued that Portsmouth is an exceptional case, owing to the frequent visits of royalty, and that the pleasure of the Queen must be taken in all matters connected with the nomination of admiral and flag-captain at that port. We are not prepared to state that Her Majesty has or has not passed any opinion on the subject, but of this we do feel certain—Her Gracious Majesty has not a better nor a more zealous seaman in her service than Captain W. K. Hall.

DURING several weeks a rumour has prevailed in professional circles that Rear-Admiral Kuper, C. B., had intimated a desire to the Admiralty to be relieve from the duties of Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station, and that Sir James Hope, K. C. B., had been urgently requested by the Government to return to the East. We have, however, reason to believe that, although Admiral Kuper may have expressed his disappointment with his present duties, no decision in reference to his being superseded has been arrived at. The mere probability of such an occurrence may perhaps be the means of convincing Lord Clarence Paget that Sir James Elphinstone and Sir John Hay were perfectly right, when they stated that the country would not be able to avail herself of the services of her servants in the position now occupied by Admiral Kuper, however gallant and distinguished they were, if only they were guilty of that terrible sin—poverty. The result of the Devonport election will perhaps be useful to Sir James, if he will oblige the Service by a renewal of his motion of last session.

SIR FREDERICK GREY, in one of his speeches at Devonport, asserted that the cause of the delay in finishing the Royal Sovereign was attributable to the fact that there existed a great difficulty in obtaining good iron. We do not pretend to be better informed on this subject than Sir Frederick, but it seems to us that he was confounding the Achilles with Captain Coles' vessel, as we are assured, on very excellent authority, that there are large stacks of capital angle and sheet iron merely waiting for hands to apply it to the ship. The armour-plates are also on the spot, but, for a similar reason, are lying idle. Lord Clarence Paget and other officials are expected to visit Portsmouth Yard this day, and will have an opportunity of comparing the statement we now make with that put forth by Sir Frederick.

THE leading journal has announced that Mr. E. J. Reed has been appointed to the situation of Chief Constructor of the Navy, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Isaac Watts, C.B., who has been superannuated on a retiring pension of 900*l*, per annum. Although these arrangements may be under consideration, they have not been carried into effect. Mr. Watts is still at his post, and as he will not have completed his fifty years of active service until the end of December next, the Treasury cannot, unless an exception be made in his favour, sanction the receipt by him of an income equal to his present amount of remuneration; and he has no idea, while in a more vigorous state of health than he has enjoyed for some time, to retire in favour of Mr. Reed.

THE Emperor of China has been pleased to establish the following flags for the European naval forces:—1. An Imperial Jack—yellow, with blue dragon. 2. An ensign—green ground, with two diagonal yellow bands, with Imperial Jack in the centre. Pennant—green, with yellow diagonal cross next the staff. 3. Admiral's flag—green, with Imperial Jack in the upper canton next the staff. Broad pennant, commodore 1st class—green, with Imperial Jack in the upper canton next the staff. 4. Broad pennant—green, with yellow diagonal heads, and Imperial Jack in the centre.

BY the death of Vice-Admiral Alexander Thomas Emeric Vidal, which occurred late last week, there has been a move up the list of those flag-officers junior to the deceased, and Captain John Adams (1843) has been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, by which a good-service pension lapses to the gift of the Duke of Somerset and leaves Captain George Henry Seymour, C.B., now in command of the Royal yacht, the next officer for promotion to the active flag-list.

IT is rumoured amongst naval officers that Captain Astley C. Key, C.B., now in command of the Steam Reserve at Devonport, and whose time will expire next July, will very likely be appointed Deputy Controller of the Navy, to act under Rear-Admiral Robinson. We give the report as it has reached us, and we have yet to learn that Captain Key's services are required at the Admiralty.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Edmund Gabriel Paymaster, R. N., who was appointed Commissioner at Loando in 1859. He had previously served as arbitrator in the mixed British and Portuguese Commission for the suppression of the slave trade at Loando, and subsequently as Acting Consul.

CAPTAIN Thomas Harvey, having been relieved at Queenstown on board the Hawke by Captain Edward Codd, is expected to join the Colossus this day, and in that case Captain Carnegie will be at liberty to enter upon his new duties on Monday.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince Arthur and the Prince Louis of Hesse were present yesterday at some artillery experiments at Shoeburyness.

THE Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Smart, K.H., has been ordered to return to England.

WE are informed that a memorial is in the course of preparation on the part of the shipwright officers at the several public dockyards, with a view of respectfully calling upon the Duke of Somerset to reconsider the decision of the Admiralty in appointing Mr. Reed against all precedent, he having voluntarily quitted the Service, to be Chief Constructor of the Navy.

CAPTAIN Francis Liardet, well known in the Navy for a popular work on professional subjects, and for his ability as a seaman, and who, owing to considerable injuries received in Australia, was compelled to quit the active path of the Service, and to accept the appointment of Captain of Greenwich Hospital, is, we regret to find, in a very delicate state of health.

THE Homeward Mail arrived at Sierra Leone on the 21st of January, but there was no news from the Commodore. He had been with Captain Luce and the surgeon of the Brisk a month absent, conducting a treaty with the King of Dahomey. The yellow fever was, we are sorry to hear, raging at Bonny.

MOLIERE was asked the cause why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen? "It is, said he, "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

TREACHEROUS MURDER BY NEAPOLITAN BRIGANDS.—A Naples letter says:—"Complete details were yesterday received of the last act of atrocity committed by the band of Ninco-Nanco. About a week before that chief informed the authorities that he wished to make his submission, and treat for that of 290 of his followers. The proposition, which appeared to made with sincerity, was communicated to the prefect and to the general commanding the province, and instructions were immediately sent to the delegate of public safety at Avigliano. An interview was appointed to take place at the entrance of the forest of Lagone sola with Ninco-Nanco, in presence of five of his most influential companions; and at the hour appointed the delegate, accompanied by a captain of the 14th Regiment, two sergeants, a soldier and a guide proceeded to the spot. Scarcely, had the discussion on the conditions commenced, when, on a signal from the chief, 50 men suddenly appeared and rushing on the delegate and his companions murdered them, and then mutilated them in the most horrible manner. As they did not return at the hour fixed, a detachment of troops was sent to the spot, where the six bodies were found. Strong bodies of soldiers have since been sent to scour the forest, and hopes are entertained that the brigands may be taken."—*Daily News, Jan.* 29.

GUILDHALL—DISEASED SAUSAGES.—*Joseph Pain* was charged with stealing a quantity of organic matter, which was described in the police sheet as "a quarter of beef."

It appeared that the prisoner was employed in Newgate-market, and at an early hour in the morning he gave the article in question to a carrier, to deliver to a butcher named Hambridge. Soon afterwards the aforesaid "quarter of beef" was missed and ultimately traced to Hambridge, who said he had bought two quarters of beef in the market, and before he returned home he found an extra quarter, and on coming to town to ascertain whom he was to pay for it, he found it had been stolen from Mr. Sketchley's stall, in Warwick-lane.

In the course of the inquiry, Sir John Musgrove asked for what purpose the curious-looking substances produced was used.

Hambridge said it was very good meat. It was all worth 3d. per lb. (Laughter.)

Sir John Musgrove said he certainly would let his butcher know how cheap good meat had become. (Renewed laughter.)

Hambridge said it was used for many purposes, and among others, for "sassagers"—(great laughter—which were sold again at 6d. and 7d. per lb.

Sir John Musgrove said he should be very sorry to partake of any sausages made of such meat.

Hambridge said the magistrate might have eaten worse meat without knowing it. He would not surely have a rump steak at 1s. per pound.

Sir John Musgrove said, certainly not from the quarter of beef produced before him. (Laughter.)

The prisoner, who had told Foulger, the officer, and the prosecutor several different stories, ultimately pleaded guilty.

Sir John Musgrove, with the concurrence of Sir R. W. Carden, committed the prisoner for four months' imprisonment with hard labour, and cautioned the witness Hambridge against being mixed up with any similar transactions for the future.

It was intimated that the meat in question was that of worn out 15 year old cows, sent from Ireland to Bristol to be there slaughtered for the London market for sale in the shape of cheap steaks and sausages.

Auction Announcements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A valuable Gold Hunting Watch by Payne, of Bond Street, cost 40 Guineas. Price with Gold Guard Chain Rs. 300. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, in Meadow Street.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case, complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co., on account and risk of Kessowjee Bowan, in the Cotton Depot of Heerjee Nursey, Apollo Road, Colaba, 48 Docras of Kurrachee Cotton, or about 25 Candies.

On the same day at half-past 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will Sell by Public Auction, in the Victoria Land Company's ground at Colaba a few Bales of Dhollera Cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th March 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder.

78 Empty hogsheads.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the Waree Bunder, a quantity of new Building Materials (remaining unsold from last Friday's sale) in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

500 " " Longcloths.

700 " " Jaconets.

600 " " Madapollams.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdonjee Paruck, Esquire, deceased, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by the Stable of Dorabjee Bomanjee Devecha. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

The plan of the property and the conditions of sale subject to which the same is to be sold, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, or at the office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Mahogany square PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD AND COLLARD" in good order Price Rs. 250. Apply to

Bombay, 18th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(*without reserve.*)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 30th March instant, at 3 P.M. the Valuable landed and Household Property at Khandalla belonging to S. Adamson, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Out buildings, Stabling, Coach-House, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of Ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkan, and is open to the direct sea breeze.

The Garden is well stocked with trees, shrubs and Plants, and there is also a very productive Kitchen Garden, a good Carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalows which are distant about one and a half miles from the Khandalla Railway station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing station on the Ghaut Incline where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished and all information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to the Auctioneers No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

Terms—25 per cent Deposit on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder of the purchase money in Cash in seven days.

Note—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN-WARE, A BAY ARAB CHARGER, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Esplanade, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of Brigadier J. LIDDELL, C.B., the same consists of rich Cut Glass-ware, Blue and Gold Dinner Set, Green and Gilt Tea Set, Pink and Gold Dessert Set of different flowers and patterns, a magnificent Electro-plated Epergne, or Candelebra, with Glass Dishes, and Branch Shades, Cruet, and Pickle Frames, a Set of Spoons and Forks Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, and Camp Tables, Side Board, Tea Caddy Conversation, Half-backed and Reclining Couches, Easy, Arm, and Drawing-room Chairs, Predieu Chairs, Hat Stand, Whatnot, Teapoys, Plated and Bronze, 3, 2, and Single light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, rich Persian, Hyderabad, and Cambay Carpets, a fine full toned Square Mahogany Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard" with Cover, (expressly for India) four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(*If not previously disposed of.*)

A handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2¼, rising 6, sound, and free from vice.

A Kattiawar Cow and Calf.

No Catalogues published, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, CHOICE WINES, CHAMPAGNE, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

On SATURDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Esplanade, the very elegantly Carved Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Colonel E. P. LYNCH, the same comprises, Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, very elegantly Carved Blackwood Drawing Room, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture, one Hollow Stem English Iron Bed-stead, with Hair Mattrasses, a Magnificent Piano, a nearly new first class Double Barrelled Gun in Leather Case by a well known maker, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Choice Wines, Sherry, Champagne, Brandy, a Hill Tent, Sleeping Bengal Tent, and a Rowtie, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built Roomy Broache, with a pair of fast trotting Grey Arab Horses perfectly quiet, with a set of Harness complete.

Two full sized thorough bred Bay Arab Chargers, both having been ridden by a lady, with a nearly new Side Saddle by Peat & Co.

No Catalogues published and the property will be on view from Wednesday afternoon the 18th instant.

AN INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR POLISHED MARBLE SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of very superior Polished Marble Slabs for Circular, Pier, Sideboard, Side, or Oval Tables, Tea Poys, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th March 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret,

J. B. Ducaule	Rs. 18	per doz.
Claret, ditto	" 12	do.
Brandy, ditto	" 18	do.
Do. ditto	" 14	do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	" 34	do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	" 24	do.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne,	in case containing		1 doz.	each.
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	"
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2	"
Eau de Cologne,	in Boxes		½	"

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing		3 doz.	each.
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	"
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1	"

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,
Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal.........Amontillado............	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	" 24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margux	"	" 34
Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	"	" 40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	"	" 21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	"	" 36
Do. ...do ......Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	"	" 33
MOSELLE do do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	" 18
CURACOA	"	" 42
MARASCHINO	"	" 40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	" 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	" 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica...	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.......	"	"
Do.........Hollands, in cases......	"	"
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(*London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ......Black Capsule	35
	" Pts...... " "	18
	No. 2 ......Blue "	30
	" Pts...... " "	16
	No. 3 ......Yellow "	26
	" Pts...... " "	14
	No. 4 ......Green "	22
	" Pts...... " "	12
	Medoc ......Red "	17
	" Pts...... " "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	" " per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	" Pts	15
	Red Seal	24
	" Pts	12
Sherry	Amontillado ......Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ......Green "	28
	Pale ......Brown "	26
	Pale ......Yellow "	22
	Pale ......White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown......in Glass Bottles	42
	" Pts	21
	White " Bottles	42
	" Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.

Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.

Do. Open faced, Ladies.

Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.

Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1.	La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1.	Fenella Valse.
2.	In the Strand.	2.	Spitzan Polka.
3.	The Rataplan Polka.	3.	Les Zouaves Quandrille.
4.	La Traviata.	4.	Le Barbier de Seville.
5.	Red, White and Blue.	5.	Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6.	The Burlesque Galop.	6.	Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs. 6
Raisins, Do. a box	" 6
Rahat Loucoumi, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	" 6

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.

MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.

Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.

A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.

A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.

A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.

A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.

Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.

A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lerebor's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(*Army Tailors by Appointment.*)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

⁂ *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.

Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.

Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.

Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.

Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	"	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils		1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Bass Brooms		3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops		1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts, also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

BASSETT & Co.

Business Announcemets.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionette Stop, is well worthy of attention.—Church Gate Street.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography: and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process." Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.

ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.

AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.

AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.

BARYTA, Nitrate.

CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.

CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.

COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bronze Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.

COTTON WOOL, finest prepared.

ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric; and Absolute.

GUN COTTON, Soluble.

GUN PAPER, Soluble.

GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sel d'Or.

GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.

IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture Simple and Compound.

IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Proionitrate in Solution.

KAOLIN.

LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.

LITMUS PAPER, in Books, and Tincture.

MAGNESIA, Nitrate.

MERCURY, pure, distilled.

NAPTHA.

POTASS, Nitrate, pure.

POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.

ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.

ROUGE, finest, for polishing.

SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.

SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from nitrite; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)

SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.

SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.

SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.

TANNIN, pure.

TURMERIC Paper, in Books.

TRIPOLI finest Venetian.

VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of

VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Soehne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6¼ by 4¼ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4¼ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—

2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.	SIZES.
Genuine German Saxe.	
Extra Albumenized do.	22 by 17
Turner's Negative and Positive	
Whatman's do.	and
Canson's Thin Negative.	
" Thick Positive.	
Hollingworth's Papers.	
Salted do.	17 by 11
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.	
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.	
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.	

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.

Pneumatic Holders.

Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.

Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.

Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.

Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.

Graduated Glass Measures.

Glass Funnels and Stands.

Buckle Brushes.

Focussing Glasses.

Gold and Silver Shells.

Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.

Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.

Manson's Colors, various.

Card Mounts, of sizes.

Frames for Passe Partouts.

Morocco Cases and Frames.

Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.

Stereoscopic Mounts.

Microscopes and Telescopes.

Insurances, &c.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to about 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.

Agents in LONDON.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

" LIVERPOOL.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.

" KURRACHEE.—Volkart Brothers.

" CALCUTTA.—Apcar & Co.

" MADRAS.—Dymes & Co.

" SINGAPORE.—Stelling, Hoogland & Co.

" HONGKONG, CANTON, & SHANGHAI.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohoma, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939 0 10
Life Department.	
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	£1,278,726 0 10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290 19 2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878 11 1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613 15 9
Guarantee Department.	
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794 17 0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,987 14 3
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638 6 8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

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